

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## **SWEEPING CHANGES URGED BY MAYOR AT CONFERENCE ON FIRE**

High-Pressure System, More Water Towers, Auxiliary Alarms and Segregation of Lumber Are Favored.

### **BIG BLAZE A LESSON**

Acting Commissioner and the Secretary of Underwriters Discuss Better Means of Protection.

Mayor Fitzgerald today urged high-pressure water service, more water towers for the fire department, the installation of an auxiliary fire-alarm service and the segregation of the lumber yards and wharves, at a conference with Francis M. Carroll, acting fire commissioner, and George Cabot, secretary of the fire underwriters association, held as a result of the lumber fire in the South End Tuesday night.

The mayor believes that the district about fire headquarters should be restricted so that no more buildings of the type which are now there could be built.

Nothing but words of praise have been heard for the manner in which the fire was handled and the mayor is especially pleased with the excellent water service. He believes, however, that the high-pressure system should be installed as well.

### **Maxwell Building Firms to Resume in Old Quarters**

All the concerns occupying the Maxwell building, Massachusetts Avenue and Newbury street, the interior of which was burned last night, will return to carry on their business there, after the building is remodeled, which is now decided upon by the owner, Frank J. Tyler, who is also treasurer of the Maxwell-Briscoe-Boston company. The Maxwell company occupied the largest part of the building, and sustains the largest loss. It was the top floor, occupied by this company, that the fire started.

The Maxwell-Briscoe-Boston company will occupy temporary quarters at 95 Massachusetts Avenue. The repair shop and stock room of the company, on the top floor, was entirely destroyed. The company's loss today was estimated at \$100,000 on the building and \$150,000 on the stock.

Some of the other firms have already secured temporary quarters. The Charlesgate garage, a department of the Maxwell company, was not damaged. All of the machines in the garage were removed in safety. The garage will remain open for business.

The Austin company, occupying a part of the ground and third floors, has secured temporary quarters at Massachusetts Avenue and State Street, Cambridge. The company today estimated its loss at not more than \$1200.

The J. H. MacAlman Company will continue business in its present location. The Hub Automobile & Renting Company has not decided upon temporary quarters, and will remain at its present offices for a while.

The Post & Lester Company, motor car supplies, will carry on its business from its offices at 10 Park Square and 28 Devonshire Street. The company was unable to estimate its loss today and stated that its business transactions had not suffered from the fire.

J. J. Kean, automobile supplies, and the Hillman Auto Supply Company may lease temporary offices. The Alden

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### **ELECTION TODAY ON THE PROGRAM FOR ABSTAINERS**

Delegates to the fortieth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America held their second morning session today in Faneuil Hall, following solemn services in the cathedral at 9 o'clock.

At the late afternoon session officers will be elected. Tonight the largest social gathering of the convention week, the military ball in Mechanics Hall, which is open to the public, will be held. It will be preceded by a competitive military drill, in which several organizations will compete for a banner.

The Rev. George J. Waring, U. S. A., chaplain of the eleventh cavalry, who was named to attend the convention as official representative of the government by the war department, arrived in Boston today.

A big temperance parade composed of delegates, the Wilkes-Barre regiment, the Paulist cadets of New York and Chicago and local total abstainers numbering altogether about 8000, marched through the Back Bay district, the South End and the city proper Wednesday evening. At Franklin Park yesterday an outing for children was provided. About 40,000 children marched in a parade and were welcomed by Mayor Fitzgerald, Archbishop O'Connell and the Rev. Peter J. O'Callaghan both addressed the gathering.

*Commissioner-General of Immigration Today Attends Hearings Here*



THE HON. DANIEL J. KEEFE. Head of the United States immigration service who commands work of men at Boston station.

DANIEL J. KEEFE, United States commissioner general of immigration, today attended a number of hearings of detained immigrants held before the board of inspectors at the immigrant station on Long wharf.

Mr. Keefe arrived here Wednesday on a tour of inspection, which includes Boston and Canadian ports of entry as far northwest as Niagara Falls. He expressed himself as being highly pleased with the work of the Boston station, saying that there are none that stand any higher as regards excellence of work done.

The commissioner general leaves Friday morning for St. John N. B., on the steamship Governor Dingley.

### **EMINENT AMERICAN, KNIGHTED BY KING EDWARD, IS ARRIVAL**

Sir Francis Campbell, one of the few Americans knighted by King Edward VII, arrived here today on board the Cunard liner Saxonia, Capt. H. M. Benson, from Liverpool and Queenstown, which docked at East Boston shortly after 7 o'clock this morning. Sir Francis was accompanied by Lady Campbell. They will visit their son, F. F. C. Campbell, who is now engaged in work for the blind as state commissioner in Pennsylvania.

Sir Francis was knighted for his efforts in the education of such unfortunate in England. He was born in Winthrop, Mass., and studied at Nashville. For some time he taught at the Perkins Institute, South Boston. He then studied in Germany, finally founding a normal college in England, and being knighted for his wide influence in the culture of those without physical sight.

Heretofore the education of these people had been confined almost entirely to the teaching of trades, but Sir Francis insisted upon intellectual training being included in the curriculum.

Other saloon passengers were Ion E. Dwyer, formerly professor of commerce at Roberts College, Constantinople. He returns with his family to take up his residence at his old home in Brockton. Professor Dwyer says that now since the new regime Roberts College has received new impetus. During the reign of the old Sultan no Turk was allowed

(Continued on Page Ten, Column Three.)

### **TROOPS TO FIGHT FIRES IN FOREST**

WASHINGTON—In response to a request from the forest service for aid in fighting forest fires, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood today directed that a battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry, not at American Lake, Wash., at the summer encampment, be ordered at once to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, where forest fires are raging.

Reports from the affected district received at the forest service today say all the forest fires, with the exception of Coeur d'Alene, have been controlled.

### **REVERE OFFICIAL DENIES CHARGES**

REVERE, Mass.—Selectman Philip Meyer, accused in open session of the board of selectmen Wednesday night of demanding 1000 free tickets from a theater at Revere Beach, denies the charges. Chairman Roscoe Walworth of the board has promised to have the theater manager who makes the accusations present at next Wednesday's meeting and on motion of Mr. Meyer the hearing will be public.

### **ELLEN AND JOYETTE LEAD SONDER YACHTS IN FIRST RACE TODAY**

Harpone, Lady and Beaver Do Not Start and Are Probably Chosen for Final Trials.

### **HAVE GOOD BREEZE**

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The fact that the sonder yachts Harpone, Lady and Beaver which so far have the best records in the elimination races being held here to determine the American defenders against the Spanish sonders, did not start in the first contest today, makes it probable that these three will be of the six boats to start in the second series of trials.

In the first race which started at 11:45 this morning and was sailed windward and leeward from Marblehead light, a strong northwest breeze was blowing and the Ellen and Joyette for the first time headed their divisions home. Only four boats contested in the first division and six in the second. The Ellen's victory may be protested as she fouled the Sally at the start. The yachts finished as follows:

Yacht.	h. m. s.
Ellen XI.	1 13 32
Sally X.	1 10 05
Eel	1 17 29
Bonvite	1 20 39

### **SECOND DIVISION:**

Yacht.	h. m. s.
Jacques	1 14 24
Spokane III.	1 19 55
Demon	1 20 04
Wolf	1 23 00
Skeezix	1 23 00

Two races were held Wednesday afternoon.

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### **FIFTH INFANTRY HAS A "DAY OFF" AT STATE CAMP**

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Only routine duties are on the program today for the fifth M. V. M. Infantry encamped on the state muster field. The strenuous campaign of the past two days, Col. Frank F. Cutting decided, merited for the regiment a day off.

Brig.-Gen. William A. Pew, post commander, did not receive the review Wednesday evening and is now scheduled to perform that duty tonight. Lieut.-Col. Willis W. Stover is to command the regiment at the review.

There is a report in camp that Major John F. Fitzgerald of Boston will come to the field Friday afternoon and with Acting Commander-in-Chief Louis A. Frothingham inspect the regiment.

### **HIGH RENT STRIKE IN ITALY.**

BARI, Italy—A general strike is on here in protest against high house rents.

(Continued on Page Three, Column Five.)

Contract for English style primary building to cost about \$65,000 is awarded and work starts in a few days.

Brookline to Have Fine New School at Corey Hill

PROPOSED MODERN SCHOOL, WESTBOURNE TERRACE, BROOKLINE.

ROCKY POINT OPTION REPORTED SECURED BY SENATOR ALDRICH

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rocky Point, the famous excursion and clambake resort

10 miles down Narragansett bay, will probably be a thing of the past with the end of the present season. United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, who owns a long stretch of the waterfront between the pleasure grounds and the end of Warwick Neck, has been looking over,

as a prospective purchaser.

It is even stated that the senator has secured an option on Rocky Point, and that he has about concluded negotiations with the present lessee, ex-Assemblyman Randall A. Harrington, and the representatives of the Providence, Newport & Fall River Steamboat Company, the owners of the place.

(Continued on Page Ten, Column Four.)

### **AVIATOR LE BLANC CONQUERS STRONG WIND IN FAST FLIGHT OF OVER 60 MILES AN HOUR ON THIRD DAY OF CROSS-COUNTRY IN FRANCE**

J. Armstrong Drexel Engages in Endurance Run Across Scottish Country.

COUNT DE LESSEPS Returns to Paris to Prepare for Entering the American Contests

ALFRED LE BLANC.

FRENCH AVIATOR WHO HAS LED EVERY LAP IN GREAT CROSS-COUNTRY RUN AND WILL COME TO AMERICA.

ARMSTRONG DREXEL.

SON OF PHILADELPHIA BANKER WHO IS FLYING TO THE FRONT AS AN AVIATOR IN ENGLISH CONTESTS.

ACTIVITY IN AVIATION TODAY.

M. LE BLANC LEADS THIRD LAP OF FRENCH CROSS-COUNTRY RACE.

J. ARMSTRONG DREXEL AND CATTANEO IN SCOTTISH ENDURANCE RACE.

COUNT DE LESSEPS PREPARED TO FLY FOR AMERICAN PRIZES.

INTERNATIONAL MEET TO BE HELD AT BELMONT PARK.

BIG MEETING AT ASBURY PARK, N. J.

REMAINING STAGES OF THE RACE ARE TO DOUAI, 87 MILES, THEN TO AMIENS, 49 MILES AND BACK TO PARIS, 70 MILES.

M. AUBRUN WAS FORCED BY THE WIND TO DESCEND AT CHALONS, 60 MILES FROM MEZIERES. HE ALSO LOST HIS MAP. AFTER A 40-MINUTE STOP AT CHALONS ARMY OFFICERS SUPPLIED HIM WITH OTHER MAPS AND HE CONTINUED TO THIS CITY WITHOUT FURTHER MISHAP.

THE OTHERS WHO STARTED FROM NANCY AND MEZIERES ARE 100 MILES, BUT M. LE BLANC RACED WITH A WIND MOST OF THE WAY AND WAS DRIVEN FAR OUT OF HIS COURSE.

HE LEFT NANCY AT 5:30 A. M. AND ARRIVED AT MEZIERES AT 7:35 A. M. IN THE TWO HOURS AND FIVE MINUTES THAT HE WAS AFLOAT M. LE BLANC ESTIMATES THAT HE TRAVELED AT LEAST 130 MILES.

THE WIND WAS ENCOUNTERED BEFORE REACHING ARMAVILLE. IT SWEEPED DOWN FROM THE EAST AND FORCED M. LINDPENTER, ONE OF THE CONTESTANTS, TO ALIGHT. M. M. LE BLANC AND AUBRUN, HOWEVER, DROVE THEIR MACHINES AWAY, ESCAPING THE CENTER OF THE WIND BUT GETTING BADLY MIXED UP IN THE EDGES.

"THE WIND TORE MY MAP AWAY," M. LE BLANC SAID, "A FEW MINUTES AFTER WE STARTED. AT FIRST WE ENCOUNTERED A HEAVY FOG, BUT THE RISING WIND SOON DISPELLED THIS. THE STRUGGLE WAS THE HARDEST I HAVE EVER EXPERIENCED. FREQUENTLY I HAD ACTUALLY TO CIRCLE THE STORM, WHICH GREATLY INCREASED THE DISTANCE. WE SHOULD HAVE GONE FROM TOUL TO MAZIERES IN A STRAIGHT LINE, BUT THE WIND FORCED A CIRZIGZAG COURSE AT TIMES AND AGAIN A CIR-

ZAG ROUTE. AFTER LOSING MY MAP I PICKED MY WAY BY THE RIVER MEUSE AND THE TOWNS OF MOUZON AND DOUZY."

A CROWD OF 50,000 GREETED M. LE BLANC ON HIS ARRIVAL HERE AND THE ENTHUSIASM WAS THE GREATEST THAT HAS YET MARKED THE RACE.

M. LE BLANC WAS CARRIED TO HIS HOTEL BY THE LOCAL SHOULDERS OF ADMIRERS.

M. AUBRUN, WHO ALSO FINISHED SECOND IN THE RACE, WAS FORCED OUT OF HIS BIPLANE BY THE WIND. HIS PLANE WAS IN BAD SHAPE.

M. LEGAGNEUX HAD TROUBLE WITH HIS MOTOR AT THE START AND AFTER IT HAD BALKEDED HE BEGAN OVERHAULING IT. HE EXPECTED TO COMPLETE THE TRIP THIS AFTERNOON.

LIEUTENANTS CANNERMAN AND VUILLEME, WHO WERE FORCED OUT OF THEIR PLANE,

AT ALIGHT AT ST. MINIAT, LATER ASCENDED AGAIN AND REACHED MEZIERES AT 11:05 A. M.

LIEUTENANT FAQUANT, IN A FARMAN BIPLANE, REACHED VERDUN, MIDWAY BETWEEN NANCY AND MEZIERES, AT 9:30 A. M.

LATER IN THE DAY CHARLES WEYMANN STARTED FOR MEZIERES. HE TOO WAS FORCED TO DESCEND AT CHALONS. AT 11:10

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

FAIR CROP CONDITIONS ARE INDICATED BY THE REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. THE HAY CROP, WHICH HAS BEEN LARGELY HARVESTED, IS ONE OF THE BEST IN RECENT YEARS, BOTH IN QUANTITY AND QUALITY. IT IS RATHER EARLY YET TO PREDICT WHETHER THE POTATO CROP WILL BE UP TO NORMAL OR NOT, AND CONSIDERABLE INTEREST IS FELT IN THE YIELD, SINCE THE OVER-PRODUCTION OF LAST YEAR DEPRESSED PRICES IN A MARKED DEGREE, WHICH MAY BE REVERSED IF A SHORT CROP IS REALIZED THIS YEAR. THIS RESULT WILL BE MORE MARKED, HOWEVER, IN THE EARLY FALL MARKET THAN IN THE LATE ONE, AS THE LATTER WILL BE INFLUENCED BY THE MAINE CROP.

MARKET GARDEN CROPS IN GENERAL SEEM TO BE RECOVERING FROM THE RETARDED CONDITION WHICH THEY EXPERIENCED EARLY IN THE SEASON. PEACHES ARE BETTER FOR THE STATE AS A WHOLE THAN IS USUALLY THE CASE, BUT APPLES, PEARS AND PLUMS ARE REPORTED GENERALLY TO BE LIGHT. QUINCES ARE REPORTED AS DOING WELL AND GRAPES SHOULD YIELD A GOOD AVERAGE CROP.

RYE AND OATS HAVE DONE WELL IN MOST SECTIONS, ESPECIALLY AS FORAGE CROPS.

BARLEY WAS GROWN LITTLE SAW FORAGE, BUT AT THE LAST RETURNS WAS DOING WELL.</

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# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## FIFTY THOUSAND EMPTY HOUSES IN LIMITS OF LONDON

## EXHIBITION TO BE UNDER PATRONAGE OF KING AND QUEEN

(Special to The Monitor.)

ROMFORD, Eng.—In his speech at the opening of the Garden suburb at Romford recently, John Burns disclosed the fact that there is a great city of empty houses in London. It will surprise most people to learn that there are at the present moment upwards of 50,000 empty houses in the London area and these houses are of all sorts and conditions. Supposing them to be inhabited by the very small number of five persons, this means that there is room in London at the present moment for 250,000 more people without building another room. The reason for this is not far to seek. Mr. Burns described it quite accurately as the result of the attractions of the suburbs. Older London approximates to old London in at least one respect, as Mr. Burns mentioned, its dark basements, its dark, ill-ventilated rooms and its sharply pitched staircases and its habit of crowding together. The increased facilities for traffic have enabled the poorer members of society to find pleasant dwelling places in the ever-expanding circle of suburbs, while the advent of the motor car has made it possible for the richer members of society to live in comfort among the fields and come up to London whenever they choose without the tediousness or annoyance of a railway journey.

Years ago, what were known as the dead cities of the Zuyder Zee used to be visited by tourists. These cities lost their population when trade filtered down from northern Holland to the regions round Amsterdam, and only the building of the railway is beginning to carry the population back to them. The largest, though not the most interesting of these cities, was Enkhuizen, where 20 years ago there was a population of 4000 people, and accommodation for 40,000. In London today, there is unoccupied accommodation for probably at least 300,000 people, yet so vast is the city, that the casual wanderer would never notice the fact.

## GEN. BOTHA WILL AID UNEMPLOYED FIRST, HE SAYS

(Special to The Monitor.)

JOHANNESBURG—Gen. Louis Botha, the first premier of United South Africa, speaking at Pretoria, explained that he was entirely opposed to giving aid to immigrants until the unemployed in South Africa were themselves supplied with land. In addition, he advocated the entire deportation of the Asiatics, who had been brought into the country, though he advised that compensation should be given to them.

GERMAN LOCKOUT NOTIFIED.

KIEL—The shipbuilding interests have notified the managers of the Germania, the Howaldts and the Koller shipyards all in or near this city, to lock out their workmen on Saturday next unless the Hamburg-American strikers return to work.

REOPEN SPANISH MINES.

BILBAO, Spain.—The owners of the mines here have proposed an arrangement whereby the mines will open. They offered to take back the strikers and maintain the same hours of working until Parliament has settled the trouble.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN JAPAN.

TOKIO—Serious floods continued throughout Japan. Thousands of houses are submerged and many lives have been lost. The interruption to the railway service is unprecedented.

CUBAN ELECTION IN NOVEMBER.

WASHINGTON—Elections will be held in Cuba on Nov. 1 for the selection of half of the members of the Chamber of Representatives. Many provincial and municipal officers will also be chosen.

JAMAICA TEACHERS TO CANAL.

KINGSTON, Jam.—Some of the best teachers employed in the local elementary schools have been offered inducements to accept appointments in the schools of the Canal Zone.

BAVARIAN DUKE IS COMING.

SOUTHAMPTON—Duke Francis Joseph of Bavaria is a passenger on the steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which sailed Wednesday for New York.

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—"Girls," "Colonial," "Three Million Dollars," "MAJESTIC"—"The Merry Widow." KEITH'S—Vaudville.

NEW YORK.

ACADEMY—"Rip Van Winkle," "American," "Vandyville."

GARRICK—"Love Among the Lions."

GAETTY—"The Fortune Hunter."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudville.

KELLY—PROCTOR'S Fifth Avenue—Vaudville.

KNICKERBOCKER—"The Arcadians."

LYRIC—"The Chester."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vandyville.

CORT—"Jumping Jupiter."

GARRICK—"Are You a Mason?"

ILLINOIS—"The Girl of My Dreams."

DRAKE—"The Mighty Sons."

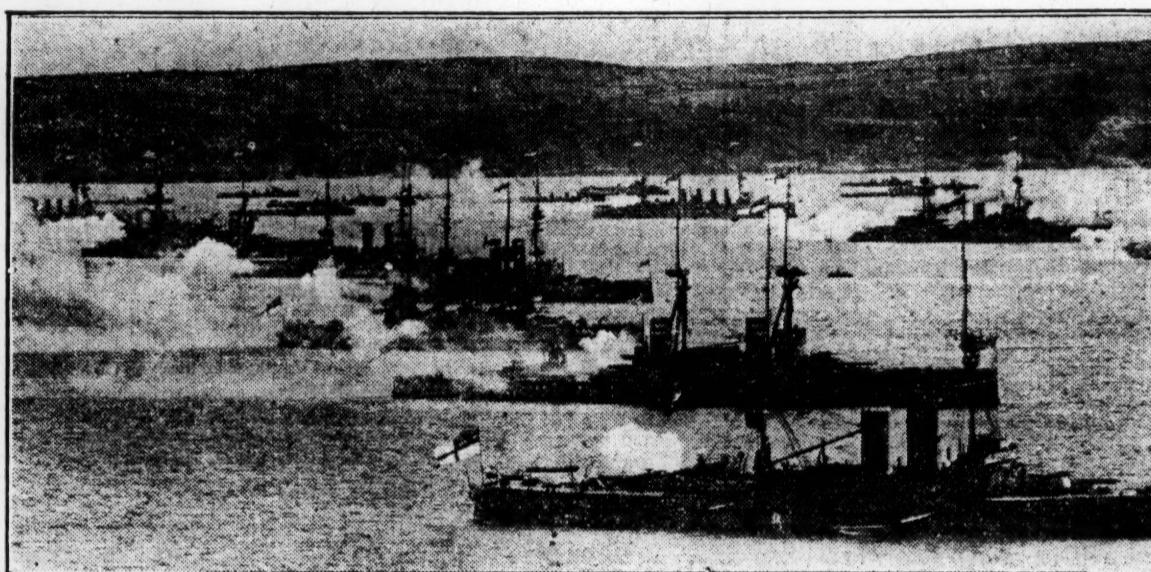
MAJESTIC—Vaudville.

POWERS—"Her Son."

PRINCESS—"Baby Mine."

WHITNEY—"My Cinderella Girl."

## The Naval Review at Torbay



(Used by courtesy of the Daily Graphic.)

THE BRITISH FLEET.

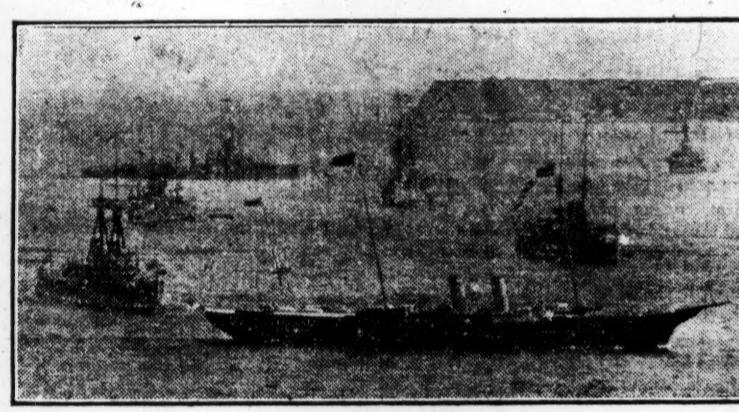
Two hundred vessels were assembled here and boomed forth the royal salute to the sailor King.

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)

PORTRUSH—The first review of the combined fleets held by King George since his accession took place on July 27 in Torbay. The town of Torquay, which overlooks the bay, owed this honor to a sudden gale which rendered very uncertain the anchorage of Mount's bay, Cornwall, where the review should have taken place. At an hour's notice Admiral Sir William May, commander-in-chief, gave the order that the fleet should sail to the safe shelter of the Devonshire coast, and the inhabitants of Torquay, to their immense joy, awoke to find the concentrated force of the home, Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets sailing into the peaceful waters of their beautiful bay.

No more effectual setting could be found anywhere for the informal review which took place. Toward evening, in brilliant sunshine, the King's yacht, the Victoria and Albert, was sighted, closely followed by the two great cruisers which had formed his escort from Cowes. Of these the Crescent was specially selected by the King, who has a great affection for this cruiser which he took his voyage when, as Prince of Wales, he visited the Commonwealth of Australia. The graceful yacht steamed slowly down the line of the two hundred vessels, and when she reached her moorings the impressive panorama of mighty leaden-colored vessels, rising high out of the quiet waters, was blotted out by a dense curtain of white smoke as each ship fired its royal salute to the sailor King.

It seems fitting that King George should review the British fleet for the first time on this coast but a few miles from the emerald waters of the Dart, where he had his first training on the deck of the Britannia and in this connection it is amusing to remember that on one occasion, when his father, then Prince of Wales, came round to visit his cadet son, the young prince landed at a small inn not two miles from the spot where the Victoria and Albert is now stationed and being extremely anxious that his father should taste the



(Used by courtesy of Arthur Powell, Torquay.)

THE ROYAL YACHT.

Which conveyed the King from Cowes to Torbay.

celebrated Devonshire cream, was much disappointed that the landlord of the inn, an old man who was not at all anxious to be worried by strangers, replied curtly that he could not serve them with anything but the plainest fare.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century Torquay was merely a picturesque group of fishermen's cottages, but in the splendid harbor of Torbay great fleets of warships found shelter during the Napoleonic wars. They were frequently detained here for many months, and the officers were so delighted with the sunny climate and beautiful surroundings that they used to send for their wives and families to meet whose requirements a better class of house soon sprang up. In 1815 when Napoleon approached Torbay on his way to the Bellerophon, he remarked to an English officer who stood beside him, "Enfin, voilà un beau pays!"

A few years later Torquay became the favorite residence of many foreign royalties to whose taste is due the Italian-looking villas standing in the terraced gardens facing the blue bay. Built like Rome on seven hills above rocky cliffs which rise over 300 feet from the sea, one of the peculiarities of this lovely coast is the rich red color of the earth, and in the soft evening light the rosy cliffs melting into the sapphire sea form a landscape which has been the inspiration of such novelists as Charles Kingsley, Rudyard Kipling, S. Baring Gould and Sir Walter Besant. Max O'Rell once stated, "Having traveled round the world twice, I declare to you that Torquay is the prettiest spot I have ever seen"; . . . while the novelist William Buck wrote to a friend, "You talk to me of Scotland—to me, who am in Torquay, in the heart of Devon, opposite the bluest bay in the world. . . . If I could only tell you half the loveliness of this place, you would be off here at once, but in heaven, where I am at present, one ought not to talk prose." To the author of the "Ingoldsby Legends" the rosy coast appeared in less romantic light when he wrote:

"It is certainly odd that this part of the coast, while neighboring Dorset gleams white as a ghost, should look like anchovy spread on toast."

In other words, "will they make for home rule or for centralization?" With regard to financial reform, Sir Robert Bredon said that there had been much loose talk on this subject. Financial reform must be carried out by China herself on her own lines, for she would resent interference although willing perhaps to accept sympathetic assistance and advice from a Chinese point of view. He also pointed out that much of the foreign diplomacy is in connection with questions which tend to cause difficulties between the central government and the provinces and to force conflict. "It is curious," he said, "how little foreigners realize the Chinese character. A prominent Chinese official remarked to me not long ago: 'It is quite extraordinary that some of your people can come here and spend several decades and in the end know little more of us than when they came.' What China

said, 'is that foreign intercourse is unsympathetic and unrecognizing of the national Chinese difficulties. Unfortunately too much of European diplomacy consists of pushing claims, and not always spotless ones. I once put this problem to an English official: 'Suppose, I said, 'a certain claim, instead of being against one of our colonial governments and had been taken to the judicial committee of the privy council instead of to the foreign office, what effect would the result have had on the diplomatic action?' It was a new way of putting the case and naturally he was undecided, although he thought the result would have been the same. If he could have been sure I should have been pleased to know it."

Referring to constitutional government, Sir Robert Bredon said: "The government has committed itself to a policy

## UNITED STATES ONLY DESIRES TO HELP LIBERIA RAISE LOAN

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—The following statement has been made by the Liberian minister in London to a representative of Reuter's agency. Dealing with the question of American control of that district, he says that "there is absolutely no question of the United States having any aspiration to take Liberia. America has always had a friendly and sentimental interest in Liberia, and she is now anxious, as Liberia has appealed for help, to assist as far as possible to put the Liberians in a position to help themselves. The Washington government has never taken any steps in this matter without consulting the British, French and German governments, all of which view in favor the policy on which the state department is embarking. I have received the highest official assurances that the United States does not contemplate anything in the nature of a protectorate, and that they are not

actuated by any territorial or political motives. The financial situation in Liberia is very unsatisfactory, owing to the government's having no funds at its disposal. The interest on both English loans has been paid up to date, but money is needed for paying the troops, the government officials and the floating debt with the merchants. For the moment the actual amount of the new loan is not fixed, but it will probably be £300,000, of which sum the total amount to be expended in paying off existing loans is still a matter for negotiation. This will, however, leave a substantial balance available for general development. As regards the general situation in Liberia, the latest news is that the country is peaceful."

It is officially announced that the question of the raising of a loan of \$1,500,000 by Liberia is generally approved by the British government. The loan will in all probability be raised in America, France, Germany and England.

## BOARD OF TRADE PRESIDENT GIVES INTERESTING FIGURES

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—A series of questions were asked by Major Archer-Shee in the House of Commons recently, which resulted in the quotation of some interesting figures by the president of the Board of Trade. The average declared value of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom exported annually from this country to the United States during the decade 1889-98 was, Mr. Buxton said, £24,330,000 and £22,676,000 during the decade 1899-1908. The average declared value of the produce and manufactures of the United States exported annually from that country to the United Kingdom during the decade 1889-98 to 1907-8 was £13,471,000 during the decade 1899-1908.

The declared value of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom consigned from this country during 1909 to the dominion of Canada was £15,688,000, and to the Netherlands £11,718,000. At the end of the year 1909 the estimated population of Canada was, Mr. Buxton pointed out, about 7,490,000 and of the Netherlands about 3,910,000. The declared produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom consigned from this country during 1909 to the dominion of New Zealand was £7,351,000 and to Belgium £10,607,000. The estimated population of New Zealand (excluding Maoris) at the end of 1909 was about 987,000 and of Belgium about 7,452,000.

## NEW METHODIST COLLEGE TO OPEN IN SEPTEMBER

(Special to The Monitor.)

CALGARY, Alberta—Although the site for the proposed Methodist college has not been selected, it has been decided to engage a staff of professors and teachers as soon as possible so as to be ready to open work in September in temporary quarters. It is announced that the required capital can be secured, all that is necessary being to secure the consent of the approaching general conference at Victoria, after which the site will be located and the building commenced.

### BOY SCOUTS IN CANADA.

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—Eighteen boy scouts have gone to Canada with Lieutenant-General Baden Powell. Six of them are winners of the prize competition essays.

the most honest desire to make it a success. He is a close relative of the Emperor and Regent, has traveled abroad, is much in touch with foreigners, and I know no one in whose hands such work could have been better placed. The building of the senate is to occupy has been commenced from designs furnished by a German architect, and it promises to be an admirable addition to the many new foreign buildings already put up as public offices in Peking."

As to Chinese development generally Sir Robert Bredon is of the opinion that the day has passed when China will consent to be in leading strings to any European power. He pointed out that there is throughout the land a new element which will inevitably make for independent government, a tendency which has already manifested itself in new educational methods, in the development of a new military organization, in the desire to control railway construction, even if the money be obtained from foreign sources, in the demand for new political institutions, and in the attempted suppression of the opium trade.

Referring to constitutional government, Sir Robert Bredon said: "The government has committed itself to a policy which I believe it intends to carry out at the time originally indicated, neither hastened nor delayed. The whole system is to be complete in 1917. In the interval the administrative system is to be thoroughly reorganized. An imperial assembly, to which the nominations have already been made, and which will eventually become the upper house or senate in the new government, will meet shortly. The preparation of the constitutional movement is in the hands of Prince Pu-lun, who is working on it industriously and conscientiously, and I believe with

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# Leading Events in Athletic World



# Race for Astor Trophy

## NEW YORK YACHTS SCHEDULED TO RACE FOR ASTOR CUP TODAY

Sixteen Boats Will Contest for One of the Most Famous American Yachting Trophies.

### FINAL TOMORROW

NEWPORT, R. I.—One of the two big racing events of the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club is scheduled to take place off here today, when the yachts compete for the J. J. Astor cup, one of the most valued yachting trophies of this country. The entries for the event are: Schooners Elmira, Muriel, Iris, Trolita and Vagrant; sloops and yawls, Aurora, Istalena, Winsome, Shima, Adventurous, Dorelo, Cara Mia, Alera, Thryme and Dahinda.

The final event of the regatta will be held tomorrow, when the annual race for the King's cup is held.

Two special cups offered by the Alumni Association of the United States Navy were raced for on the run from New Bedford to Newport Wednesday.

In the schooner class the Elmira, owned by F. F. Brewster of New York, was the winner and in the sloop class the Banzai, owned by G. F. Pier of New York, came in first. The elapsed time of the Elmira was 3h. 4m. 48s. and that of the Banzai 4h. 14m. 52s.

The run from New Bedford, a distance of 27 miles, was made in a nine-knot southeast breeze, and when off Point Judith the water was very rough.

The winners in the regular classes with the corrected time of each were as follows:

	Elapsed time.
Class E, special, Dervish	2:57:02
Class D, Kattina	3:02:45
Class F, special, Ariel	3:24:27
Class D, special, Glance	3:25:23
New York, 30s, Nept.	3:44:38
Class P, Cara Mia	2:51:38
Class N, Dorelo	2:54:30
Class M, Adventurous	2:49:42
Class L, Shima	2:51:32

The 12 prize-winners ranked as follows:

Private W. H. McCarthy, Mass. . . . .

Capt. W. W. Bailey, Connecticut . . . . .

Lieut.-Col. C. B. Winder, Ohio . . . . .

Lieut. Glenn Vanished, Indiana . . . . .

Capt. C. T. Tolson, Colorado . . . . .

Sgt. Victor Czegka, U. S. M. C. . . . .

H. E. Simon, Ohio . . . . .

Stewart, U. S. N. . . . .

Sgt. J. Grebech of the fourth U. S. cavalry, who scored 10 bulls, won the pentathlon match at 800 yards. Corp. T. Worsham, U. S. marine corps, got second honors with 10 bulls; Sgt. L. Garrett, Indiana, third with 13 and Sgt. L. Coyle, marine corps, fourth with 12.

Chicago made it two straight from the Boston Americans by winning Wednesday's contest 2 to 1 in 2½ innings. Philadelphia also won its second straight game from the Detroit champions by a score of 8 to 3. St. Louis took both games of its double-header with New York, the first 10 to 6 and the second 3 to 0. Cleveland won the first game of its double-header 3 to 2 in 11½ innings and the second was called with the score 0 to 0.

## CHICAGO TAKES EXTRA INNING GAME FROM BOSTON AMERICANS

Philadelphia Makes It Two Straight From Detroit and St. Louis Defeats New York Twice.

### CLEVELAND WINNER

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Per cent.	Won	Lost	1910	1909
Philadelphia	.68	31	.687	.688	.688
Boston	.68	42	.588	.581	.581
Detroit	.56	35	.589	.588	.588
New York	.56	46	.549	.545	.545
Cleveland	.47	51	.480	.515	.515
Washington	.42	60	.412	.291	.291
Baltimore	.39	59	.381	.475	.475
St. Louis	.31	67	.316	.444	.444

**GAMES WEDNESDAY.**  
Chicago, 2, Boston, 1.  
Philadelphia, 8, Detroit, 3.  
Cleveland, 3, Washington, 2.  
New York, 2, Baltimore, 1.  
St. Louis, 10, New York, 6.  
St. Louis, 3, New York, 0.

**GAMES TODAY.**  
Boston, at Chicago.  
Philadelphia, at Detroit.  
Washington, at Cleveland.  
New York, at St. Louis.

Chicago made it two straight from the Boston Americans by winning Wednesday's contest 2 to 1 in 2½ innings. Philadelphia also won its second straight game from the Detroit champions by a score of 8 to 3. St. Louis took both games of its double-header with New York, the first 10 to 6 and the second 3 to 0. Cleveland won the first game of its double-header 3 to 2 in 11½ innings and the second was called with the score 0 to 0.

**CHICAGO WINS IN TWELFTH.**

CHICAGO—Purcell's triple in the twelfth, followed by Collins' single, gave the Chicago Americans a 2 to 1 victory over Boston. Chicago got a one-run lead in the first on a double steal, but the visitors tied the score in the eighth, when Lange weakened temporarily. The score:

Chicago ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 — 8  
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 — 6 2

Batteries, Lange and Payne; Cleote and Carrigan. Umpires, Evans and Calliflower.

**ATHLETICS LEAD FROM FIRST.**

DETROIT—The Philadelphia Americans bunched hits and bases on balls in the first inning of Wednesday's game, scoring five runs and taking a lead that Detroit was never able to overcome. The score:

Innings ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H.E.

Philadelphia ..... 5 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 — 10 19

Detroit ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 — 3 2

Batteries, Kinella, Criss, and Killifer; Manning, Warhop and Criger. Umpires, Perrine and Schmidt. Referee, Berlin and Connally.

**ST. LOUIS WINS BOTH.**

ST. LOUIS—The St. Louis Americans took both games of a double-header from New York, the first by a score of 10 to 6, and the second, 3 to 0. Pelt allowed New York but two hits in the second game. The scores:

(First Game.)

Innings ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H.E.

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 2 4 — 10 15

New York ..... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 — 6 9 2

Batteries, Pelt and Killifer; Hughes, Fisher and Mitchell. Umpires, Perrine and Dineen.

**EASTERN LEAGUE.**

Newark, 3, Toronto, 2.  
Baltimore, 2, Montreal, 0.  
Montreal, 5, Baltimore, 1.  
Buffalo, 3, Jersey City, 2.  
Rochester, 5, Providence, 0.

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.**

Columbus, 9, Minneapolis, 7.  
Toledo, 4, St. Paul, 0.  
Paul, 2, Toledo, 1.  
Indianapolis, 4, Kansas City, 3.  
Indianapolis, 4, Kansas City, 3.  
Milwaukee, 8, Louisville, 4.

**SOUTHERN LEAGUE.**

Montgomery, 5, Mobile, 1.  
Birmingham, 6, New Orleans, 0.  
Nashville, 4, Chattanooga, 3.

**CAROLINA ASSOCIATION.**

Lynchburg, 6, Danville, 0.  
Roanoke, 6, Norfolk, 1.

**NO SUCCESSOR NAMED YET.**

MADISON, Wis.—No successor has yet been named for Edward H. Ten Eyck, son of the veteran Syracuse rowing coach, who has been coaching the Wisconsin crews, and temporarily acting as director of athletics at the university. Young Ten Eyck, it is understood, intends to go into business in Montana. During the three years he has coached Wisconsin's crews, only two races have been won, that against Syracuse in 1908, and against the University of Washington last June. It is understood the regents of the university have no one in mind to succeed Ten Eyck, though the athletic director will probably be named within a few days.

**MAGNOLIA TENNIS FINALS.**

MAGNOLIA, Mass.—Miss Dorothy Dutcher meets Miss Eleanor Sears today in the final round of the annual Magnolia tennis tournament on the Oceanais courts. Miss Dutcher defeated Miss Jones in the third round of the tournament, 6—1, 6—4.

**SPRING PRESSURE WILL BE REDUCED**

The difficulty which marksmen have in the frequent breaking of the strikers when at target practise with 22-caliber rifles is to be eliminated. The ordnance department for the army and militia have decided to reduce the spring pressure. The rifle spring had a pressure of from 16 to 18 pounds at cocked height, a new maximum will be 12 pounds, with some at 10 pounds.

Capt. Lee B. Purcell, U. S. M. C., who has been at times at the Bay State rifle range, Wakefield, with marine corps teams, has patented a new blank cartridge which is likely to be adopted both in army and navy regular and militia service. The cartridge consists of an elongated shell having a shoulder for the wad and a plurality of tapered fingers crimped together to form an oval-shaped pointed nose. The powder is contained in the rear end of the shell and a wad fits snugly behind the shoulder and prevents the escape of the powder to the front of the shell.

**PICTURE**

come across how the "club" was used, replied something to the effect that if the "club" was used in the orthodox golfing manner no objection could be taken by any one, but the player must not use the club between his legs, as in croquet.

**VALUABLE CUP FOR BAY STATE**

Private W. H. McCarthy, Second Corps Cadets, Wins Adjutant-General's Cup at Camp Perry.

**CAMP PERRY,** O.—Massachusetts

came to the front here Wednesday in the \$500 adjutant general's cup, given by the Ohio State Rifle Association for the best 1000-yard marksmanship in 20 shots, when Priv. William H. McCarthy, a member of company C, second corps cadets, won it. He defeated 157 competitors by a score of 97 out of the possible 100.

McCarthy and Chesley shot on his twentieth shot Priv. McCarthy captured the handsome cup, which Sgt. J. W. Higler of the United States marin corps won last year, when it was first shot for. Priv. George W. Chesley of the second Connecticut had scored 97 with a 4 for his final shot.

McCarthy and Chesley shot on the same target, and McCarthy's finish was the sensational event of the tournament so far. Private Chesley was on the Massachusetts team for seven years preceding 1905, when the rules eliminated him.

McCarthy not only wins the massive \$500 cup, but also \$25 and a gold medal.

For seven years he shot on the ninth Massachusetts steam. This is his first year in the state's delegation to the national shoot.

Among the Massachusetts sets in the adjutant general's match, which event the Bay staters went into chippy for practice for the national event, were Colonel Upton 91, Lieutenant Parke 90, Sergeant Daniels 90, Private Burnham 90, Quartermaster Sergeant Keough 89.

The 12 prize-winners ranked as follows:

Private W. H. McCarthy, Mass. . . . .

Capt. W. W. Bailey, Connecticut . . . . .

Lieut.-Col. C. B. Winder, Ohio . . . . .

Lieut. Glenn Vanished, Indiana . . . . .

Capt. C. T. Tolson, Colorado . . . . .

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Washington	.42	60	.412	.291	.291
Baltimore	.39	59	.381	.475	.475
St					

## TELEPHONE OFFICIALS OPEN FIRST SESSION OF THEIR CONVENTION

## POSTAL BANK BOARD PLANS TO MEET IN BEVERLY TOMORROW

The first session of the second annual convention of the district managers connected with the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company's commercial department opened at 9 a. m. today at the Hotel Somerset with nearly 100 members from all parts of New England present. H. H. Hughes, district manager at Pittsfield presided and introduced Carl T. Keller, general superintendent who spoke briefly.

Papers were read on "How to obtain the development estimated by the commercial engineers" by Edward Shattuck, Jr., and "How to develop small exchanges" by H. H. Worthley.

A discussion by C. E. Wilkins, C. J. Leathers and W. J. Webb followed the reading of a paper on "Development of pay station revenue," read by R. L. Bronson.

The convention, which will continue tomorrow and Saturday, is intended to be instructive and will afford an opportunity for managers to get better acquainted and exchange ideas. A number of papers have been written upon subjects of particular interest to the commercial department, such as increased revenue and collections. Fewer papers have been assigned this year in order that there may be more time for full discussion. Invitations have been extended to other Bell telephone companies to send representatives to the convention. The permanent chairman will be H. E. Hughes, district manager at Pittsfield. The chairman of the convention committee is L. P. Lanthier, division contract agent, Boston.

During the convention papers will be read and discussed by C. E. Wilkins, manager at Worcester; C. J. Leathers, manager at Lowell; W. J. Webb, manager at Dover, N. H.; C. F. West, special agent; H. W. Emerson, contract agent; W. J. Mellen, manager at Pittsfield; C. W. Dufresne, district manager, Fitchburg; F. G. Cheney, manager at Lawrence; M. J. Meagher, directory advertising manager; R. A. Davis, special agent; L. B. Stowe, district manager, Springfield; F. R. Robinson, chief clerk, Boston division; I. O. Wright, assistant general superintendent of plant; J. F. Dwinnell, supervisor of traffic; District Contract Agent McLaughlin and R. M. Mandell, manager at Manchester, N. H.

This evening a dinner will be served at Paragon park, Nantasket Beach, and tomorrow evening a banquet will be served at the Somerset.

## AVIATOR LE BLANC MAKES FAST TIME IN CROSS-COUNTRY

(Continued from Page One.)

s. m. he reascended and continued his flight.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Tomorrow will be Governor's day at the aviation meet at Interlaken park here, and the program will be arranged to bring out all the air machines and balloons. The Governor will be present with his entire staff and many invited guests of the Aero and Motor Club will be in attendance. The grounds are on the border of Deal lake, a mile west of Asbury Park. The field shows a clear space of 1500 feet for the starting, and is admirably located for exhibition purposes.

LANARK, Scot.—An aviation meeting here has given the opportunity for a duration contest between J. A. Drexel, Jr., the American aviator, and Cattaneo. So far Cattaneo has the better of it, having established a new British record for a single flight Wednesday, covering 141 miles at an average speed of 44.16 miles.

CLEVELAND—Aviator F. W. Goodale of Toledo, in a Strobel dirigible, made a flight from Luna park, circling the Soldiers and Sailors monument in the public square and alighting at Luna in 42 minutes this morning. The distance, including the circling over down-town skyscrapers, he estimates at 10 miles and considers this the most successful of his flights.

SOUTH HAVERHILL, N. H.—Traveling above the clouds during three hours of their voyage, say B. Benton of Boston and J. Walter Flagg of Worcester covered an air line distance of 110 miles in the balloon Boston early Wednesday. The balloon was carried diagonally across a large part of New Hampshire. The greatest height attained was 8600 feet. The start was at Lowell.

## NEW BOOTH MILL DECIDES ON SITE

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The new Booth mill has decided to purchase as a site for its plant the property abandoned by the Apponegansett mill corporation of Clark's point, and the land adjoining it, which is now owned by James H. Gorham.

Agent George H. Booth said that in all the new site will contain about 10 acres of property.

## ANNOUNCE NEW HAVEN GROWTH.

WASHINGTON—The census bureau today announced that the 1910 population of New Haven, Conn., is 133,605. The increase since 1900 is 25,578 or 23.7 per cent.

## WATERWAYS DAY FOR QUINCY MEN

BEVERLY, Mass.—Postmaster-General Frank H. Hitchcock will return to Beverly tomorrow with Secretary of the Treasury Franklin MacVeagh, and will attend the first meeting of the postal savings board trustees. Secretary MacVeagh has been in Dublin, N. H., and this will be his first visit to Beverly this summer.

WEST BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—The assessors have announced the tax rate as \$12.60 on \$1000. The total valuation of real estate assessed is \$1,175,350 and personal property shows \$110,808. The total valuation of \$1,292,167 is an increase from the year before of \$20,819.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The executive committee of the board of trade will meet today to hear the report from its committee, in regard to a shoe manufacturing firm which wishes to become a Brockton concern. The committee, of which President Horace A. Poole of the board is chairman, will recommend that the moving expenses of the firm be paid if it will locate in Brockton.

Congressman Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, O., who is visiting at Beverly Cove, is to play golf with the President tomorrow. Today the President made a late start for the Myopia Club where he played golf with Capt. Archibald W. Butt!

Mayor Charles H. Trott and a party of 10 city officials of Beverly will call on President Taft tomorrow afternoon, which will be the first visit that the mayor has made at the President's cottage this year. Congressman John W. Weeks of Newton is on the schedule to visit the President, today. He will talk on postal affairs and give the President a line on what is doing in Massachusetts politics.

Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Massachusetts state Republican committee, is to see the President within a few days.

## WATER SPORTS DRAW MANY TO DEWEY BEACH

Many people witnessed the postponed Boston-1915 swimming and other contests for seniors Wednesday afternoon at Dewey beach, Charlestown. The summary:

Fifty-yard swim—Won by Charles Gardner, Theodore Kiley second.

Tub race—Won by John Bogan, Theodore Kiley second.

Under-water swim for distance—Won by Frank Lynde, distance 47 feet; John Barry second.

Four hundred and forty-yard swim—Won by William Barry. Michael Fleming second, Frank McNabb third.

Diving for form—Won by Henry J. Hudson, Charles Gardner second, William Barry third.

## GERMAN WOMEN WILL START BANK

BERLIN—A co-operative bank for independent women has been founded in Berlin in the form of a limited liability company by three leaders of the women's emancipation movement in Germany, Marie Raschke, Anna Hoffmann and Annie von Wünsch.

The main object is to finance women who desire to start in business on their own account. In opening shops or other businesses women encounter greater difficulties than men, because the ordinary banks are reluctant to grant them the same credit as is granted to men.

Wealthy women are invited to contribute a fund toward placing the new bank on a thoroughly sound basis so that its sphere of activity may be rapidly extended.

## STOPS EXHIBITION AT REVERE SHOW

REVERE, Mass.—The members of the Good Government Association are much pleased with the action of Roscoe Walworth, chairman of the selection, who personally visited a theater at the beach, which was running certain pictures in spite of the order of the selection, and saw that the show was stopped and the pictures taken away.

The selection have now ordered that no pictures of prize fights or prize fights are to be shown at any of the beach theaters.

## WATERWAYS DAY FOR QUINCY MEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—William A. Teasdale of the Quincy (Mass.) board of trade visited the headquarters of the Atlantic Deepwater Association in this city recently and made arrangements for the accommodation of 100 members of the board of that city for one day during the coming convention Friday, Sept. 2 has been designated, in part, "Quincy day."

## CHARLTON IS NOT ARRAIGNED.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Today was set for the formal arraignment of Porter Charlton, held in the Hudson county jail as a fugitive from justice, but the case has been postponed until Sept. 20.

## ENVY NOT TO RETURN TO ROME.

MADRID—Premier Canalejas, following an interview with Marquis Emilio de Ojeda, the ambassador to the Vatican, who was recently recalled, said today that the Spanish diplomat probably would not return to Rome.

## ANNOUNCE NEW HAVEN GROWTH.

WASHINGTON—The census bureau today announced that the 1910 population of New Haven, Conn., is 133,605. The increase since 1900 is 25,578 or 23.7 per cent.

## LOCAL AND TELEGRAPH BRIEFS.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Former City Marshal William A. Boyden met a large number of men Wednesday night at the Y. M. C. A. building who have been employed as special policemen by the Brockton Agricultural Society at the Brockton fair in years past. He expects to use 150 special officers for the gates, turnstiles, fences, grandstand and grove. The regular Brockton officers will continue in charge of the track and oval.

## NEW TARIFF RETURN BRINGS IN \$3,116,154 LESS THAN FOR 1907

WASHINGTON—A review of the figures issued by the treasury department on the revenue returns for the first operative year of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law today shows that the customs receipts, exclusive of all other revenue sources, were \$3,116,154 less than the customs receipts for 1907, the banner year.

Democrats here have seized upon the "convenient neglect," as they term it, of the treasury department to draw this comparison in their public statement. The treasury department gave out only a comparison of the total revenue returns including in 1910 the returns from the new corporation tax. This statement showed a gain in receipts for last year of some \$15,000,000 over 1907. The total was referred to in the statement as the "total ordinary receipts of the Payne-Aldrich law," which the Democrats assert would mean, to the layman, the returns from the revised tariff.

The Payne-Aldrich law, though usually thought of as the law affecting customs duties, covers a wide field, including internal revenue, the new corporation tax and various minor miscellaneous items. In fact, of the grand total of \$678,850,816 revenue produced under the new law, only \$329,117,208 was produced by customs.

The corporation tax, a provision which was not contained in the previous law, produced some \$27,000,000. This, together with the revenue gained by Collector Loeb through the detection of long-standing fraud, was largely responsible for the total surplus shown in the treasury statement.

Comparisons are made with 1907 because that was the greatest revenue producing year in the history of the country prior to 1910. It is a fact that the customs returns under the new law when compared with any year in the past, exclusive of 1907, show an increase. The Democrats, however, point out that this cannot be credited entirely to the new bill, inasmuch as a greater customs revenue was produced under favorable circumstances in 1907.

These calculations and comparisons are destined to play a big part in campaign oratory this fall, according to the manner in which the leaders of the two parties are working over them at present.

One argument drawn by the Democrats from the comparison of customs receipts with those of 1907 is that the import tariff has been revised upward in so much as the volume of duties has decreased. This is deduced on the so-called "McKinley theory," that the higher the duty the less the imports.

The Republicans, however, put forward the claim that 1907 was not in any respect a normal year. Everything was up on the boom and customs receipts naturally totaled an extraordinary amount.

The Democrats aver that the new law will not keep up the record that it has established for itself in its first year.

Treasury department officials, as against the Democratic charge that they avoided a comparison of customs receipts with those of 1907 is that the import tariff has been revised upward in so much as the volume of duties has decreased. This is deduced on the so-called "McKinley theory," that the higher the duty the less the imports.

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Treasury department officials, as against the Democratic charge that they avoided a comparison of customs receipts with those of 1907 is that the import tariff has been revised upward in so much as the volume of duties has decreased. This is deduced on the so-called "McKinley theory," that the higher the duty the less the imports.

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## INSURGENTS PINCHOT AND GARFIELD CALL ON COL. ROOSEVELT

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Long Island farms and farmers occupy the attention of Colonel Roosevelt today. Accompanied by Ralph Peters, president of the Long Island railroad, and Supt. H. B. Fullerton, Mr. Roosevelt left here in Mr. Peters' private car early this morning. He first inspected the modern farms recently established along the line of the railroad between Mineola and Medford, after which he visited the railway experimental station at Medford. There he was shown the mammoth plant erected by the Long Island Railroad Company, where agricultural experiments and exhibits are made for the benefit of the farmers along the line.

Gifford Pinchot, chief forester under President Roosevelt, and James R. Garfield, unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio, came to see Colonel Roosevelt Wednesday evening and remained over night at Sagamore Hill.

Mr. Pinchot had a heavy portfolio said to contain copies of much of the evidence brought out in the Ballinger inquiry which Colonel Roosevelt had expressed a desire to see before forming an opinion on the merits of the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy.

Neither would tell the subject of their visit, and even Colonel Roosevelt refused to shed much light on the subject.

"We are going to talk some hot politics," said Colonel Roosevelt, before the visitors arrived. "Just what it will be I cannot say at this time."

Mr. Pinchot brought also for Colonel Roosevelt many reports about the success of the insurgency movement in the West.

Mr. Garfield declined to answer any questions of a political nature beyond admitting he intended going over the Ohio situation with Mr. Roosevelt.

## NAME SENATOR FLINT AS THE PROSPECTIVE INTERIOR SECRETARY

WASHINGTON—A story in circulation here to the effect that Senator Flint of California will succeed Richard A. Ballinger as secretary of the interior, if that official submits to the pressure being brought to bear to secure his resignation, is given considerable credence.

Mr. Flint has announced that he will seek reelection to the Senate. He is a member of the "regular" Republican forces, and formerly was a law partner of Oscar Lawler, attorney for the interior department, who wrote the famous "Lawler draft" of President Taft's letter exonerating Mr. Ballinger. He is classed as a Ballinger supporter on the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee, of which he is a member, and he is a warm friend of Mr. Taft.

### At the Railway Terminals

A. J. Fries, master mechanic of the Albany division, Boston & Albany road, at West Springfield, has been appointed master mechanic of the New York Central road with headquarters at Buffalo.

The American Express Company is receiving daily extra large shipments of Columbia river fresh salmon from Washington loaded in Northern Pacific and Great Northern high-speed refrigerator cars.

The New Haven road's Readville shops are constructing and overhauling combination cars enough to place a total of 50 in service as soon as possible.

Chief Dispatcher Williams of the Boston & Albany road will inspect the Gill telephone system west of Worcester tomorrow, at the same time instructing the operators on the rules governing the handling of trains by telephone.

### OUTING OF NEWS DEALERS TUESDAY

The Suburban News Dealers Association will hold its fifth annual outing at Marblehead next Tuesday. Dinner will be served at the Adams house after which the town will be explored. A visit will be made to the rooms of the Marblehead Historical Society where Thomas Swasey, president of the society, will explain the exhibits.

A special electric car will run from Boston, leaving the North station at 9:45 a.m. for the accommodation of Boston members of the association.

### SPEEDY TEST RUN OF TORPEDO BOAT

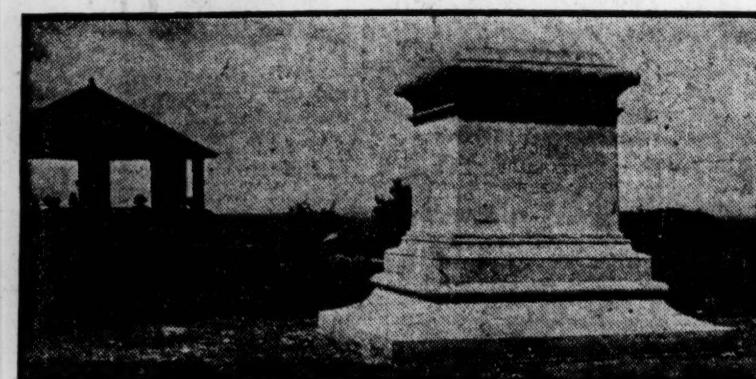
Torpedo boat No. 9 passed into Hull gut Wednesday evening, returning to Quincy after an endurance run of several hours. On her funnel were the figures 3130, showing that that was her highest average speed.

The U. S. scout cruiser Chester, in command of Lieutenant-Commander Wilson, arrived in the harbor Wednesday afternoon and proceeded to the navy yard, where she will undergo some minor repairs.

**RESTELLI REWARD BY QUINCY?** Mayor William T. Shea of Quincy has called a special meeting of the city council for Friday evening to consider the matter of offering a reward for the arrest of Louis Restelli.

### President Expected at Dedication

Pedestal of Reed monument at Portland, Me., ready for statue.



PEDESTAL OF REED MONUMENT AT PORTLAND, ME.  
Sculptor Burr C. Miller to superintend the placing of the statue within a few days and unveiling to take place on Aug. 31.

PORTLAND, Me.—The pedestal of the Reed monument is now in readiness for the statue, which, however, will not be placed in position until after the arrival of Burr C. Miller, the sculptor.

The pedestal is of Maine granite and is nine feet in height, and 10 feet and one inch square at the base. It is in four pieces, weighing about 22 tons. The entire monument, including base and statue, will weigh nearly 25 tons, and will be in seven pieces.

Col. Augustus Paine of New York and Burr C. Miller are expected to arrive in the city by Saturday, after which

the sculptor will superintend the placing of the statue and the final details for the unveiling on Aug. 31.

No formal acceptance has been received from President Taft in response to the invitation of the Thomas Brackett Reed Memorial Association delivered in person by a committee consisting of Judge Joseph W. Symonds, the Hon. George M. Seiders and Asher C. Hinds, accompanied by Mayor Strout, but the committee members are quite sure that the President will be present at the dedication.

from the eighteenth Norfolk senatorial district for a third term, for it is believed that he can do more for Quincy in this direction than any other representative of the town.

The sentiment heretofore, however, has been against a third term in the state Senate, and already several other candidates are in the field for the nomination, prominent among whom are former Representatives George L. Barnes of Weymouth, Louis E. Flye of Holbrook and Fred M. French of Randolph.

The last two, it is understood, are willing to step aside in favor of Senator Hultman. The Democrats are still urging Mayor William F. Shea of Quincy to run as the Democratic candidate.

CHARLES J. GLIDDEN, who has taken charge of the balloon department of the Harvard-Boston aviation meet, to be held Sept. 3-13, at the Harvard aviation field, Atlantic, had a conference this morning with Adams D. Clafin in the office of the latter for the purpose of drawing up a program for this department. The program will be announced later today.

The management of the meet issued today its first official prospectus of the forthcoming meet.

Mr. Glidden proposes, if possible, to assemble at the meet all of the largest spherical balloons in the country owned by private individuals and aero clubs, of these which contain from 60,000 to 80,000 cubic feet of gas he hopes to get Clifford B. Harmon's New York, the balloon Philadelphia, which Dr. Eldredge of the Philadelphia Aero Club flies; the St. Louis, which A. B. Lambert of the St. Louis Aero Club flies; the Cincinnati, owned by the Cincinnati Aero Club; the Chicago, owned by the Chicago Aero Club; the Cleveland, owned by the Cleveland Aero Club; the Heart of the Berkshires, owned by the Pittsfield Aero Club; the Springfield, owned by the Springfield Aero Club; the Boston, owned by the New England Aero Club, and several others.

Mr. Glidden hopes to get Leo Stevens, from New York, to take charge of the gas arrangements for the balloons. It will be necessary to use hydrogen gas at the field. This will have to be manufactured on the grounds and a plant must be fitted up for the purpose.

Aside from the spherical balloons, Mr. Glidden also proposes to have a division of dirigible balloons in which the principal contests will be a measured distance flight from the aviation field and return against time.

It takes \$1500 worth of hydrogen gas to fill a balloon with an 80,000 cubic foot capacity.

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# Still Lacking Support, Stock Market Sags Off, Closing Weak

## PRICE MOVEMENTS SHOW HESITATION AMONG OPERATORS

Professionals Still Dominate Stock Markets to Large Extent as Public Buying Seems to Be Limited.

## TAMARACK IS DOWN

Stocks moved in a hesitating, uncertain manner during the early sales today indicating the rather doubtful state of mind prevailing among the professional operators. The public has thus far paid little attention to the market. With the professionals the idea seemed to prevail that as stocks had not responded to any extent to the favorable government report on crop conditions a bull campaign was out of the question. At the same time it was felt that it was rather hazardous undertaking to extend short commitments largely when already good short interest undoubtedly existed.

The New York market opened at about last night's closing figures and fluctuations were confined to narrow limits during the early part of the session. The local market held fairly steady. A gain of a point in Indiana Copper was the most conspicuous feature at the opening.

The progress of prices during the first half of today's session was without specific significance. There was some selling of Union Pacific, Reading & Steel, but after recessions of a point or so from the highest of the morning they again improved. Union Pacific started off unchanged at 165, moved up to 165½, declined to 164½, and recovered before midday. Reading at 141 was off ¼ at the opening. It improved to 141½, sold off a point and then rallied fractionally. Steel opened off ½ at 69½ and fluctuated within narrow range. American Smelting acted in a very erratic manner. After opening up ¼ at 68½ it declined to 66½ before rallying. Louisville & Nashville rose from 138½ to 139½. The Erie issues again were moderately strong.

Hancock on the local board opened at 21 and improved a point before midday. Tamarack opened unchanged at 61 and sold off a point. Other securities held around yesterday's prices and trading was dull.

The New York market continued to sag during the afternoon. At the beginning of the last hour prices of leading stocks were a point or more below the opening figures. American Smelting was off 3 points and Amalgamated Copper about 2 points. International Harvester opened at 92 and went to 93. Chesapeake & Ohio dropped from 73½ to 72½.

The local market reacted in sympathy with New York. Tamarack sold down to 57.

**LONDON**—At the end of business of the stock exchange today the sentiment was cheerful owing to a strong rebound in prices for rubber shares due to a sharp recovery in the staple in Mincing Lane. There was great excitement among dealers in the actual article, hard Para jumping 18 cents a pound.

A steady tone was noted in domestic securities and foreign issues displayed firmness. A broadening demand for mines, especially Rhodesians, was noted on the curb.

American railway shares were steady but inactive. The continental bourses closed steady.

## BANK OF ENGLAND REPORTS.

**LONDON**—The Bank of England weekly statement shows the following changes as compared with last week:

Total reserve, increase .....	£704,005
Circulation, decrease .....	390,012
Other securities, decrease .....	366,022
Other deposits, decrease .....	442,028
Public deposits, increase .....	1,048,105
Government securities, unchanged .....	1,354,014

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 51.10 per cent against 50 per cent last week and compares with an advance from 50.7 per cent to 51.78 per cent in this week last year.

## PARA RUBBER ADVANCES.

**LONDON**—There was much excitement among rubber dealers in Mincing Lane today. Hard Para jumped 18 cents a pound.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

**NEW YORK**—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sale.
Allis-Chalmers pf..	28	28	28	28	
Amalgamated .....	55 1/2	56	54 1/2	54 1/2	
Am. Chem pf. ....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	
Am. Ch. Co. ....	43	43	43	43	
Am. Coal Sugar .....	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	34	
Am. Can. ....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	
Am. Can. pf. ....	67 1/2	73	77	77	
Am. Car & Foun. ....	47 1/2	48 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	
Am. Cotton Oil .....	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	
Am. Hide & Leather .....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
Am. Linseed Oil .....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
Am. Locomotive .....	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2	
Am. Locomot. pf. ....	101 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	
Am. Smelting .....	68 1/2	70 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	
Am. S & R pf. ....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	
Am. Steel Fr. ....	44	44	44	44	
Am. Smelt. Beg. ....	85	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	
Am. Tel & Tel. ....	123	133	132 1/2	122 1/2	
Am. Woolen .....	27 1/2	27	27 1/2	27	
Amacordia .....	40	40	39 1/2	39 1/2	
Atchison .....	95	95 1/2	95 1/2	97	
Atchison pf. ....	98	100	99	100	
Atchison pf. ....	101 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	
Atchison pf. ....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	
At Coast Line .....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	
Balt & Ohio .....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	
Bethlehem Steel .....	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	
Brooklyn Transit .....	72 1/2	75	75	75	
Brown & C I Co. ....	82	83	83	83	
Butterick .....	31	31	31	31	
Canadian Pacific .....	190 1/2	190 1/2	190 1/2	190 1/2	
Central Leather .....	54	54	53 1/2	53 1/2	
Ches. & Ohio .....	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	
Chi. Gt. West (n.) .....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	
Chi. & G. G. pf. ....	44 1/2	45	44 1/2	45	
Colorado Fuel .....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	
Com. & Southern .....	53	53	53	53	
Con. Gas. ....	129 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	
Corp. Products .....	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	
Dal & R. Grande .....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
Daluth S & A pf. ....	22	22	22	22	
Dart .....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25	25	
Erie 1st pf. ....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	
General Electric .....	144	144	144	144	
Great N. pf. ....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
Great Nor. ....	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	
Harvester .....	92	93	92	93	
Harvester pf. ....	117	117	117	117	
Illinois Central .....	130	130	130	130	
Ind. & Pac. ....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	
Inter-Met. ....	55 1/2	65 1/2	54 1/2	46	
Inter-Met. pf. ....	55 1/2	65 1/2	54 1/2	46	
Int. Paper pf. ....	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	
Int. Pump .....	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	
Int. Pump pf. ....	81	81	81	81	
Kansas City So. ....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	
Kan. City So. pf. ....	61	61	60	60	
Kansas & Texas .....	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	
Laclede Gas. ....	102	102	101 1/2	101 1/2	
Lat. & Nash. ....	138 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	
Mackay pf. ....	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	
Mar. & St P & Ste M. ....	129	129	129	129	
Missouri Pacific .....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	
Nat. Lead. ....	55 1/2	55 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	
Nevada Cos. Corp. ....	21	21	20	20	
N. R. of Mex 1st pf. ....	65 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	
N. R. of Mex 2d pf. ....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	
N. Y. Air Brake .....	70	70	70	70	
N. Y. Central .....	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	
Norfolk & Western .....	86 1/2	86 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	
Northern Pacific .....	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	
Northwestern .....	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	
Ohio & Western .....	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	
Pacific Mail. ....	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	25	
Pacific T. & T. ....	32	32	32	32	
Pennsylvania .....	129 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	
Pepco Gas. ....	105	105	104 1/2	104 1/2	
Pittsburg Coal. ....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
Pressed Steel Car. ....	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	35	
Railway St. Spring. ....	31 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	33 1/2	
Reading .....	141	141	139 1/2	140 1/2	
Republic Steel .....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	
Republic Steel pf. ....	90	90	90	90	
Rock Island .....	30	29	29	29	
Rock Island pf. ....	62	62	61 1/2	61 1/2	
Shoe-Shed & L. ....	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	
Southern Pacific .....	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	
Southern Railway .....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	23	
Southern Ry. pf. ....	53	53	53	53	
St L Southwestern .....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	
St L F & Tel 2d pf. ....	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	
St Paul pf. ....	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	
St Paul pf. ....	148	148	147 1/2	147 1/2	
Tennessee Copper .....	24	24	24	24	
Tex. Pacific .....	26	26	25	25	
Third Avenue .....	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	
Toledo Rys & Lts. ....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	
Toledo, St. L & W pf. ....	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2		

# Latest Market Reports

# Produce Quotations

# Shipping

## SHIPPING NEWS

T wharf was lined with fishing craft today and many vessels, unable to sell, took their fish to Gloucester. Vessels in were: Gladys & Nellie with 46,000 pounds; Joseph P. Johnson 35,500; Mary J. Ward 3000; Gladys & Sabre 32,000; W. M. Goodspeed 47,000; Good Luck 24,500; Spray 48,000; Junius 27,000; William A. Morse 32,000; Frances P. Mesquita 33,000; Annie Perry 40,000; Harmony 22,000; Matiana 44,000; James & Esther 25,000; Lewis Totman 6000; Morning Star 6500; Sylvain M. Nunan 55; swordfish, A. C. Newhall 69; James Gilbert 37; Mary Smith 60.

T wharf dealers' prices today per hundredweight were: Haddock \$1.50@2.25, large cod \$2.25, small cod \$2.25@2.75, large hake \$1.75, small hake \$1.25, pollock \$1.75@2.

The steamer Zealand, White Star line, in charge of Captain Mathias, is due here next Wednesday, bringing 105 saloon, 240 second and 280 steerage passengers. She left Queenstown at noon Wednesday.

The British schooner Nevis, Captain Hines, from Maitland, N. S., is anchored in the harbor awaiting the arrival of a berth at which to unload 161,285 feet of spruce boards, consigned to Blacker & Shepard.

### PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrivals.

Str Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S., mds and passengers to J. F. Masters.

Str Boston (Br), Simms, Digby, N. S., mds and passengers to J. F. Masters.

Tug Watuppa, Hammond, Rockport, Me., towed brgs Hauto, do for Newport, Easton H, Portsmouth, N. H., for Elizabethport.

Schr Wesley Abbott, Bangor, Me., lumber.

Schr Companion (Br), Young St. Godfrey, P. Q., 2274 (eight foot) cedar railroad for DeLong, Seaman, & Co.

Schr Orozimbo, Brett, St. John, N. B., 6 days, 24,410 feet of spruce scantling and 101,600 do boards for Stetson, Cutler Company.

Str Saxonia (Br), Benson, Liverpool, Aug 2 and Queenstown Aug 3, mds, 128 first class, 252 second class, and 788 third class passengers to Cunard line.

Str Bound Brook (Ger), Lick, Kingsport, Port Antonio and Port Morant, Jam, Aug 5, mds, 22,500 stems bananas, 8 bbls beeswax, 53 bgs cocoanuts for United Fruit Company.

Str Simon Dumois (Nor), Soverson, Sosua, Aug 4, fruit to W. & C. R. Noyes.

Str Yale, Hawes, New York, mds and passengers to Albert Smith.

Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.

Str City of Rockland, Blair, Bath, Me.

Str Bay State, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Mariner, Nesbett, Provincetown, Mass.

Tug Sadie Ross, Ross, Gloucester, Mass.

Brig Harry (Br) McKinnon, Gaspe, P. Q. for New York.

Str Junius, Jam, Norfolk, mds and passengers to C. H. Maynard.

Sloop Mary A. White, Rockport, Mass. Granite.

Sailed.

Str San Jose (Br), Port Ligon: Cal-  
vin Austin, St. John, N. B.; tug Nellie,  
Lynn, tow bg S. O. 28; tug Ontario,  
tow bg E. Lenville, Metacomet, and  
Sydney, for Guttenberg.

Str Prince George (Br), Yarmouth, N.

## PREPARING FOR HEAVY FREIGHT

### EXPANSION IN GROSS EARNINGS

Total Revenues of Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad for Fiscal Year the Largest in Its History.

Gross earnings of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad during the fiscal year ended June 30, amounting to \$887,885, were the largest in the history of the company, and show an increase of \$24,410, or 2.8 per cent, over 1909, the previous record year.

The Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn is distinctly in a class of its own. The company's entire traffic is the transportation of passengers. The several thousand feet of expensive trestles necessitate an increased outlay each year for maintenance, while the cost of operation of the company's ferryboats eats into the annual income to a considerable extent.

The company was liberal in maintaining expenses the past year, and as a result the net was the smallest since 1907. The operating ratio was 86.6 per cent, as compared with 86.4 per cent in 1909, 87 per cent in 1908 and 89.9 in 1907.

Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn increased its dividend from 5 per cent to 6 per cent in 1908, and final results each year since indicate that this dividend was slightly more than earned. The road has in former years paid out practically all of net earnings in dividends, so that the small balance of \$1818 remaining after dividends this year is not necessarily to be regarded as an unfavorable factor.

The report for the fiscal year ended June 30 compares with previous years as follows:

	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.
Gross.....	\$887,885	\$863,475	\$836,020	\$819,073
Op. exp. ....	767,938	741,942	710,006	713,492
Net.....	10,947	121,533	128,414	105,581
Charges.....	67,120	68,493	70,352	62,902
Surplus.....	\$32,818	\$32,040	\$32,082	\$42,670
Dividends.....	51,000	51,000	51,000	42,500
Surplus.....	\$1,818	\$1,040	\$1,082	\$175

INDEPENDENT OIL CONCERN

BALTIMORE—According to Western Maryland officials, that road, in conjunction with the New York Central, will probably acquire an interest in an established transatlantic steamship line operating from Baltimore. This move will be made because of the enormous freight which will come to Baltimore at the completion of the Connellsburg extension.

The details of the plan have not been worked out, but it is a certainty that the plan will be put into effect in the immediate future. The idea is to operate to large tonnage steamers, to be used primarily for the carrying of freight to the other side.

### DEMURRAGE RULE PROTEST PLANNED

SPRINGFIELD—A meeting of the members of the traffic associations and the Boards of Trade of New England appointed to protest against the proposed demurrage rule of the railroads by which only 48 hours will be allowed, may be held in this city to learn the sentiment of manufacturers. Among the local men who are on the committee of the Boards of Trade are P. J. Dowd, traffic manager of the Powers Paper Company, and W. A. Clark of Northampton, president of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association of New England.

## Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

### EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York.

\*Ja. Bremen, for Havre, Aug. 11.

\*Venezia, for Mediterranean ports, Aug. 11.

Barbarossa, for Bremen, Aug. 11.

\*America, for Hamburg, Aug. 11.

Minneapolis, for New York, Aug. 11.

Minnesota, for Medit. ports, Aug. 11.

Furnessia, for Glasgow, Aug. 11.

New York, for Southampton, Aug. 11.

\*Laplant, for Liverpool, Aug. 11.

Celtic, for Liverpool, Aug. 11.

Sailings from Boston.

Minneapolis, for Liverpool and Queens- town, Aug. 12.

Menominee, for Antwerp, Aug. 12.

Anglian, for Liverpool, Aug. 12.

Iberian, for Manchester, Aug. 12.

Pretoria, for Hamburg, Aug. 12.

Scandinavia, for Liverpool and Queens- town, Aug. 12.

Gordley, for Rotterdam, Aug. 12.

Gallien, for Rotterdam, Aug. 12.

Winifred, for Glasgow, Aug. 12.

Winfred, for Liverpool, Aug. 12.

Kentucky, for Copenhagen and Queens- town, Aug. 12.

Bethania, for Hamburg, Aug. 12.

Marquette, for London, Aug. 12.

Ivernia, for Liverpool and Queens- town, Aug. 12.

Cestrian, for Liverpool, Aug. 12.

Sailings from Philadelphia.

Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool, Aug. 12.

Empress of Canada, for Liverpool, Aug. 12.

Empress of Britain, for Montreal, Aug. 12.

Dominion, for Montreal, Aug. 12.

Westbound

Sailings from Liverpool.

Empress of Britain, for Montreal, Aug. 12.

Dominion, for Montreal, Aug. 12.

Castilian, for New York, Aug. 12.

Arabian, for New York, Aug. 12.

Ivernia, for Boston, Aug. 12.

Lorraine, for Liverpool, Aug. 12.

Laurentian, for Montreal, Aug. 12.

Cymric, for New York, Aug. 12.

Carnegie, for New York, Aug. 12.

Merion, for Philadelphia, Aug. 12.

Empress of Ireland, for Montreal, Aug. 12.

Lorraine, for New York, Aug. 12.

Canada, for Montreal, Aug. 12.

Carib, for New York, Aug. 12.

Empress of Canada, for New York, Aug. 12.

Friesland, for Philadelphia, Aug. 12.

Empress of Ireland, for New York, Aug. 12.

Carib, for New York, Aug. 12.

Empress of Canada, for New York, Aug. 12.

Carib, for New York,

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# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

**ACTION REGULATOR** wanted in piano factory; experienced stringer and reader. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Concord, N. H. 13

**AMERICAN BOYS** wanted, \$3 to \$8. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass. 15

**Mechanical Draftsmen** wanted in manufacturing plant near Boston; man experienced in heating and ventilating, power plant and electrical work preferred. F. STURTEVANT CO., Hyde Park, Mass. 15

**MILLING MACHINE OPERATOR**, first class, wanted on east iron work; large machine, preferably one familiar with it. DEANE STEAM POWER CO., Holyoke, Mass. 15

**MILLWRIGHTS** wanted; must be first class men; permanent positions. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, 904 Main st., Woburn, Mass. 15

**MONOTYPE KEYBOARD OPERATORS** and correctors wanted at once; good working conditions, wages and steady employment. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

**BLACKSMITH** wanted in country shop. G. F. CAMPBELL, Norfolk, Mass. 15

**BLACKSMITHS** (competent) wanted at once. CHANDLER PLASTER CO., Ayer, Mass. 15

**BLACKSMITH** wanted; must be good horsehoe and jobber; best of references; steady work. OLIVER A. SYMONS, Woburn, Mass. 15

**BOOKKEEPER** and office manager, 28-33 years of age, \$1200-1500. BRECK'S, 406 Washington st. 11

**BOOKKEEPERS** (3), out of town; \$18-22. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 11

**BOYS** American, \$3 to \$8; for retail and wholesale positions. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Brookline. 12

**BUNDLERS** boy wanted; clean, bright and strong; must be 15-16; preferred. DAVIS EAST INDIA HOUSE, 375 Boylston st., Boston. 12

**CARPET LAAYER** wanted, first-class, who thoroughly understands measuring and cutting preferred; must be temperate and of pleasing personality, with fair knowledge of salesmanship; a good position for right party. TUNSTON FURNITURE CO., Woburn, Mass. 15

**CLERK**, experienced, able to multiply by fraction; \$10 a week. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Brookline. 15

**DIEMAKERS**; must be experienced and reliable. BARKSHIRE EMP. BUREAU, Pittsfield, Mass. 15

**DRAFTSMAN**, experienced heating and ventilating; engg. applicants please call. BOSTON ENGINEERING AGENCY, 7 Washington st. 12

**DRAFSTOR**, wanted by HUGHTON DUTTON CO., experienced, for all departments. Apply to superintendent, 8:30 to 10 a.m. 12

**DRIVERS**, furniture and freight, wanted; must be experienced. Apply S:30 to 10 a.m. to superintendent. R. H. WHITE CO., Washington st. 11

**ELECTRIC WIREMAN**, BRECK'S, 406 Washington st., Boston. 17

**ENGINE ASSEMBLERS** wanted on high grade engines; first class men needed. BOSTON ENGINEERING AGENCY, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn. 15

**ENGINEER** wanted, Apply GAS WORKS, Pond st., Fall River, Mass. 13

**ENGINEER**, 32-class, as watchman in factory. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

**ENTRY CLERK** wanted for wholesale shoe house near Boston; must have shoe experience and capable of checking order. Address with references R 386 MONITOR OFFICE. 16

**ERRAND BOY** to carry bundles; \$4 week. BEDFORD-WILLIS CO., 86 Essex st., Boston. 12

**EXPERIENCED CHOCOLATE DIPERS**. Apply at LOWNEY'S, 447 Commercial st., Boston. 12

**EXPERIENCED SPREADER** men in rubber factories; short time coating, poly or aliton. MPG, CO., 65 Broad st., Boston. 16

**FIREMAN** (single). BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

**FISH CUTTERS**, \$12-\$14. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

**STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS** wanted at once; good pay and long job. J. S. WAGNER, 129 Washington st., Boston. 12

**GARDENER**—Reliable man wanted to fix up country place; short understand and willing to do general work; good references required. Address Box 385, Concord, N. H. 16

**GOODYEAR WELTER**—First-class, well suited to boys and youths; fine shoes. THAYER & OSBORNE SHOE CO., Farmington, N. H. 15

**HEAD COOK** wanted for institution, year round. BRECK'S, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

**HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE** to begin wholesale business. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Boston. 12

**TOOL AND DIE MAKERS** wanted; first class wages to good men. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn. 15

**YOUNG MAN** wanted for mechanical work; wood and metals; just from school preferred. WALTER B. GUILD, 92 Freeport st., Dorchester, Mass. 13

**YOUNG MAN** with understanding must be temperate and steady, one with washroom experience preferred. HOLEY LAUNDRY CO., 41 Austin st., Somerville. 12

**YOUTH FIXERS**, 5, wanted; also cap and spinning room fixers; southern mill; no strike. Send address and stamp. Box 95, Packerill, Conn. 11

**MACHINIST**—Wanted, man to run Jones & Son's new machine; young men to do drilling. NEW ENGLAND BOLT & STEEL CO., Everett, Mass. 15

**MACHINISTS AND LATHE HANDS** wanted; 13c to 40c an hour. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn. 15

**MACHINIST**—Blacksmith wanted; one year experience in wooden mill and understanding electric power; also with sec-ond class engineer's license. WOODSIDE WOOLEN CO., Northboro, Mass. 15

**MASTER AND MATRON** for children's school institution. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

**MEAT CUTTERS**, \$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

**PACKERS**—Young girls wanted in our packing department; clean, strable work; steady, understanding, amiable, good references; apply to our BOSTON CONFECTIONERY CO., 814 Main st., Cambridge, Mass. 15

**PAPER BOX MAKERS**; experienced on bench work. THE WALTER M. LOWNY CO., Paper Box Dept. 486, Harrison ave., Boston. 12

**BOOKKEEPER** wanted; one with wholesale or mfg. experience preferred; double entry system. CARO & ANDERSON, 175 Kingston st., Boston. 17

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

**Mechanical Draftsmen** wanted ex-ecutive on rolling mill work; first class position to a good man. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn. 15

**Mechanical Draftsmen** wanted in manufacturing plant near Boston; man experienced in heating and ventilating, power plant and electrical work preferred. F. STURTEVANT CO., Hyde Park, Mass. 15

**Milling Machine Operator**, first class, wanted on cast iron work; large machine, preferably one familiar with it. DEANE STEAM POWER CO., Holyoke, Mass. 15

**MILLWRIGHTS** wanted; must be first class men; permanent positions. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, 904 Main st., Woburn, Mass. 15

**PAINTER**, first class man, best wages, steady work. MATTISON, 454 Main st., Woburn, Mass. 15

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# Classified Advertisements

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

**CHAUFFEUR**—3 years' experience on steam and gasoline where; American, single, strictly temperate; driver; Massachusetts license; steam car chauffeur; F. O. DAY, 9 Hanover st., Boston, Mass. 12

**CHAUFFEUR** desires position; 2 years' experience; can run any gasoline car made; thoracic; temperature and a careful driver; CHESTER PALMER, 14 Vina st., Springfield, Mass. 15

**CHAUFFEUR**, Nova Scotian, desires position with private family; generally reliable; will go anywhere; J. M. McCODMACH, 22 Haskins st., Roxbury, Mass. 17

**CHAUFFEUR** (colored, American) desires position as coachman; best references; not afraid of work; CHARLES JOHNSON, 2 Linton st., Everett, Mass. 18

**CHAUFFEUR**, temporary and reliable hand; repair and make up gasoline car; desires; garage and auto shop where; JAMES H. V. TANSELL, 54 Exeter ave., Auburndale, Mass. 19

**CHAUFFEUR** desires position; 3 years' city experience; drive any gas car; food reference; WM. H. CREGO, 1 Ringold st., Boston. 20

**CHAUFFEUR** desires position, careful driver; does own repairs; sober and industrious; DUNCAN, 44 Carter st., Boston, Mass. 21

**CHAUFFEUR** wishes position with private family; American; experienced driver; does own repairs; good references; WARREN H. REID, 28 Main st., Franklin, Mass. 22

**CHIMICAL & TECHNICAL WORK** (20) \$25.00 week; AI references; Mention No. 3175 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 23

**CLERK-COOKKEEPER** (23) \$15 week; OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24

**CLERK** (20) \$12.50 week; AI references; Mention No. 3209 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 25

**CLERK-TYPEWRITER** (18) \$1 week; OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 26

**CLERK** (50) \$8-\$10 week; AI references; Mention No. 3210 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 27

**CLERK** (20) \$12.50 week; AI references; Mention No. 3211 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 28

**COACHMAN** desires position; can drive or tandem; thoroughly understands care of horses; good references; married; ROBERTS, 967 Cambridge ave., Boston. 29

**COACHMAN-CHAUFFEUR** middle-aged man; desires situation; good experience; well-recommended; best references; DENIS TOOMEY, 17 Cambie st., Boston. 30

**COREMAKER** (38) \$27.50-\$35 day; 20 years' experience; Mention No. 3180 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 31

**CORRESPONDENT** Latin-American postman; Spanish correspondent or teacher in some language; C. E. GOMEZ, 118 Tremont st., Boston. 32

**CUBAN**, 21 desires position in private family where he can learn the English language; AGAPITO MARTINEZ, 30 Oak st., Boston. 33

**ELECTRICIAN**—Young man (17) desires employment in electrician's shop; BURTON HILL, care of Dr. S. Belliveau, 101 Tremont st., Boston. 34

**ELEVATOR BOY**, 17 desires position best of references; WILLIAM EINSON, 151 st. Greenwood, Mass. 35

**ENGINEER**, machinist, pipe line, mechanical; \$2.50-\$2.75 day; has tools; AI references; Mention No. 3182 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 36

**ENGINEER** (34) \$15 week; AI references; JOHN EATON, 580 Freeport st., Dorchester, Mass. 37

**JANITOR**, watchman; elevator man, col. age 51; \$9-\$12 week; Mention No. 3183 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 38

**GENERAL MAN**, 33, strict; temp.; good home desired; CHARLES L. LOWE, Lowell, Mass. 39

**GRADUATE**, Boston English, High school graduate; has worked own way; chance in business; MARK H. BIRLIN, 139 Court Rd., Winthrop, Mass. 40

**HARDWARE**, experienced; desires position; C. W. WIDDERICH, 100 Hawker st., Roxbury, Mass. 41

**LAUNDROMAN** wants position in department of laundry store; C. C. CUSHMAN, 11 Mt. Pleasant st., Winchester, Mass. 42

**MAN AND WOMEN** would like to keep house for elderly person; can take entire charge; highest references; Address CHARLES R. BORGUE, general delivery, Roxbury, Mass. 43

**MEAT CUTTER** desires position; will do night watchman or do general work; W. M. REYNOLDS, 750 Broadway, Everett, Mass. 44

**MILL HAND**, shoe worker (34); \$15.00 week; Mention No. 3206 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 45

**PAPERHANGER**, experienced; desires position; high class apartment house or office; best references; KATE R. CLARK, box 81, Abington, Mass. 46

**MANAGER** desires position as such or as clerk; experienced in groceries and meat; references furnished; American; good hab. Mass. 47

**MAN AND WOMEN** would like to keep house for elderly person; can take entire charge; highest references; Address CHARLES R. BORGUE, general delivery, Roxbury, Mass. 48

**MEAT CUTTER** desires position; will do night watchman or do general work; W. M. REYNOLDS, 750 Broadway, Everett, Mass. 49

**MILL HAND**, shoe worker (34); \$15.00 week; Mention No. 3206 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 50

**WATCHMAN-COLLECTOR** (30) \$15 week; Mention No. 3203 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 51

**WATERFALL**, experienced; desires position; high class apartment house or office; best references; KATE R. CLARK, box 81, Abington, Mass. 52

**YOUNG MAN**, American, desires position; Saturdays, Sundays or evenings; extra work; different lines; 16 references; G. A. RUHN, 50 Park st., Somerville, Mass. 53

**YOUNG MAN** desires position; 10 years' experience; strictly temperate; good reference; JOHN BERG, 43 Richardson st., Providence, Rhode Island. 54

**YOUNG MAN** desires position; will do night watchman or do general work; REYNOLDS, 750 Broadway, Everett, Mass. 55

**YOUNG MAN** desires position; 10 years' experience; strictly temperate; good reference; JOHN BERG, 43 Richardson st., Providence, Rhode Island. 56

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

**OFFICE WORK** (accountant, salesman (whole sale); stock manager; age 54; \$700 per year; AI references and experience; Mention No. 3190 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 12

**OFFICE WORK** (clerk, salesman; all references; Mention No. 3193 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 13

**OVERSEER** dressing in woolen, worsted or cotton mills, exp., very complete; to the best mills; has been overseer; excellent administrative ability; C. H. CHISHOLM, 151 Forest st., Malden, Mass. 14

**PACKER AND PORTER** (\$34) \$7.50 week; Mention No. 3173 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 15

**PAINTER** desires employment; go any distance; strictly temperate; Telephone: Z. B. CHASE, Hotel Pleasanton, Malden, Mass. 16

**BOOKKEEPER** stenographer, (32) \$12.50 week; Mention No. 3174 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 17

**PHOTOGRAPHER** (\$25) \$15.25 week; Mention No. 3175 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 18

**PIANO PLAYER** desires position; experienced in many pictures; recommend from Howard st., Pittsfield, Mass. 19

**BOOKKEEPER** desires employment; to do same at M. CLARK, 2 Elmer st., Medford, Mass. 20

**SEAMSTRESS** (colored) desires position; AI references; Mention No. 3176 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 21

**HOUSEKEEPER** (20) \$12.50 week; Mention No. 3177 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 22

**COMPANION** (20) \$12.50 week; Mention No. 3178 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 23

**POWER DRILL** (RUNNER) piper (34) \$7.50 day; 9 years' experience on power driving machine; experience in driving truck; Mention No. 3188 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24

**TECHNICAL WORK** (20) \$20 week; AI references; Mention No. 3189 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 25

**CLERK** (20) \$12.50 week; Mention No. 3190 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 26

**CLERK** (20) \$12.50 week; Mention No. 3191 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 27

**CLERK-TYPEWRITER** (18) \$1 week; OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 28

**CLERK** (20) \$12.50 week; OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 29

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# THE HOME FORUM

## Pseudonyms

It is not easy for us of today to understand that the profession of the author has not always been a "respectable" one, or that it has not always been safe to say what one wanted to say over one's own name. Yet these two facts lie at the bottom of the practise of pseudonymity, a practise of very ancient origin, which is now going out of fashion.

Other causes have lengthened the list of pen-names—the natural timidity of young authors; the belief of women that their books would stand a better chance of respectful treatment if a masculine name buttressed the title page; the vanity—or shrewdness—of those who preferred singular or high-sounding names to the commonplace ones with which they were by nature and their god-parents endowed.

A great many of the eminent writers of the past have at times used assumed names; some of the most famous are remembered only by their pseudonyms. It is not Pocquelin, but Moliere, that the world knows; not Arnot, but Voltaire; nor Mary Ann Evans, but George Eliot.

It is a curious fact that humorous writers have been especially addicted to the habit—as witness, Artemus Ward, Lewis Carroll, Josh Billings, Dooley and a host of others. This may be due to an instinctive desire to preserve the real individuality from the traditional disrespect which long attended the office of jester, a disrepect which a truer understanding of the value and the dignity of humor has long shown us to be absurd.

However, most of the causes which are responsible for pseudonymity need operate no longer. Authorship is now an honorable and profitable calling. There is no danger in expressing any opinion whatever, unless it is openly scandalous. Women find the field as open to them as to men; and the increased market for the writer's wares makes the fear of discomfiture less reasonable.—Youths Companion.

## Postmaster-General's Joke

Herbert Samuel, the Postmaster-General, opened the new Margate postoffice and served the first lot of stamps, and announced that on that special occasion, they were thirteen for 1s. A lady demanded the increased number, and was at once served by Mr. Samuel with eleven 1d. stamps and two 1-2d. ones. — Exchange.

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## GREEK PAGEANT FOR THE PEOPLE



SHEPHERD BOY AND HIS SHEEP.

These sheep were brought from Franklin park for the pageant. Interested crowd of spectators and a few dancers shown in background.

pantomime was presented only a luke-warm interest was observed in both children and mothers. This was but natural, as the Greek pageant was quite outside their experience. One class began rehearsing, however, caught the enthusiasm, then a boys' club joined the lists and soon the interest was general. The excitement of dancing and making

costumes held the children tensely. The boys waivered several times, and those who could not stand being called "sissy" dropped out. The others, however, stuck manfully to their parts and are now rewarded by being quite the heroes of the neighborhood. The matter of costume, including headdress, was amusing to the last degree. The fauns, flow-

## Prince and Workman

The kindness and courtesy of the German crown prince was exemplified the other day in a charming manner. As his imperial highness was motoring from Lubeck back to Potsdam he saw a workman trudging wearily along the road. The man looked at the car with longing eyes, and the prince, taking in the situation at a glance, stopped his vehicle and offered the workman a lift on his journey. The latter, who did not recognize the prince, needed no pressing. He stepped into the car and crown prince and workman sped on together. En route the horses of a farmer's wagon shied at the motor car and blocked the way just as the vehicle was about to pass. The crown prince managed to stop the car and the next moment he had sprung out and seized the horses. The workman also helped to pacify the excited horses, and then the journey was resumed. On arriving at his destination, the workman, who now knew the identity of his host, thanked his benefactor and was dismissed with a gold piece.—London Standard.

## Remembered

Here is a recent example of British humor, from a London periodical.

"An old gentleman known for his silence was driving over Putney bridge, when he asked his coachman: 'Do you like eggs, James?'

"Yes, sir," replied the man, and here the conversation stopped.

"A year after, passing over the bridge again, the old gentleman turned to the man saying, 'How?'

"Poached, sir," was the instant reply.—Children's Star Magazine.

## FIRST NEWSPAPER TO ADOPT STEAM POWER

In these days, when the influence of the press is, one might almost say, paramount, it is interesting to recall the fact that on Nov. 20, 1814, a newspaper appeared for the first time printed by steam instead of by manual labor, says the London Globe. The credit for having adopted the invention rests with the Times, which was the first paper to inaugurate the new system. In a leading article of the day the great event is referred to in the following terms:

"Our journal of today presents to the public the practical result of the greatest improvement connected with printing since the discovery of the art itself. The reader of this paragraph now holds in his hands one of the many thousand impressions of the Times newspaper which were taken off last night by a mechanical apparatus. A system of machinery, almost organic, has been devised and arranged which, while it relieves the human frame of its laborious efforts in printing, far exceeds human power in rapidity and despatch."

The article goes on to explain in more or less detail the process of the new machine, the work of the compositor, the supply of paper, the distribution of ink, the 1100 sheets impressed in an hour, "which several operations leave little for man to do but watch the unconscious agent in its operations." With becoming modesty the writer of the article goes on to say that the Times only takes credit for the application of the discovery. The patentees of the new machine approached them and they adopted the invention.

As to the inventor, his work is compared to the noblest monument of Sir Christopher Wren—St. Paul's Cathedral. We are told that he was a Saxon by birth, by name Kong, who developed his wonderful invention, assisted by his "friend and countryman Bauer." Very soon the new machine gave place to another with vast improvements, invented

by Applegarth & Cowper, and later still by another, even more ingenious, the work of one Hoe, which has given place to the modern press. Everything changes; the most marvelous invention of one generation is superseded in the next, and what our grandfathers regarded as mechanical marvels we look upon today as clumsy tools. How long will it be before the present system of printing is discarded for a still more wonderful process?

The art of printing, as also that of engraving, existed long before the fifth century. Indeed there is good evidence to show that in the eleventh century it was practised by kings and princes. Thus William the Conqueror had his monogram cut in metal, the impression of which may be seen in certain old charters. In the east printing was known long before Norman days.

In China, for instance, as far back as the second century many of the most important classical works were engraved on tablets, some of which have been preserved to this day. Again, in Japan the art of block printing was well known in the year 770; while as for copper types, the invention is attributed to the Koreans. Yet despite all evidence that the east discovered and practised the art long before the west, trustworthy authorities refuse to admit that Europe learned anything from China or Japan. But however that may be, printing much as we see it today was perfected at Mainz in the year 1454. As to when, where and by whom the art was discovered the controversy raged for many hundred years. An Italian, Costaldi by name, who lived in the middle of the fifteenth century, was for many years accepted as the inventor of the art. By others John Gutenberg, a native of Bohemia, was regarded as the true author. In other circles Johann Foust, Mentelin of Strasburg and Nicholas Jansen all had their supporters.

When all the evidence, however, of the

## PICTURE PUZZLE

## "An Uncrowned King"

SAID Bjornson: "They have a notion that a poet is a long-haired man, who sits on the top of a tower and plays a harp, while his hair streams in the wind. No, my boy, I am a poet, not primarily because I can write verses (there are lots of people who can do that), but by virtue of seeing more clearly and feeling more deeply and speaking more truly than the majority of men."

Bjornson's rich and noble personality left a deep impression on all with whom he came in contact. He was often called the uncrowned Norwegian king. Brandes called him "undoubtedly the greatest orator of Scandinavia," and said further:

"The mention of his name in a gathering of his countrymen is like running up the national flag."

The girls' part of the Charlesbank playground is particularly adapted for this sort of production. There is a well-kept lawn surrounded by full grown bushes which gives the illusion of seclusion.

Such a performance is quite different from plays and operettas which require expensive scenery. In this instance three trees which were needed were planted to one side of the center; Greek standards, which were lighted to represent the "fire from heaven," were placed on either side of the space allotted as the stage. Sheep were brought from Franklin park to give the real pastoral touch and were tended by settlement boy, who was proud indeed of the sheepskin which as a shepherd he was allowed to wear. The rest of the setting was the natural surroundings of the place—the shimmer of the Charles river, the sun and the shadows.

receive the military greeting. As each regiment passed in review below, presenting arms as to their chieftain, there went up a deafening shout of personal salutation from each of the soldiers, who then joined in singing the national hymn, to whose author they were thus offering this spontaneous salute. There was the unique spectacle of a man in private life being accorded a military spontaneous demonstration by the nation's army which a king might envy."

## The Deed Is the Man

The Dream is the babe in the love-lit nest.  
And the rollicking boy at play;  
The Dream is the Youth with the old, old zest.

For the rare romance of a day,  
Then the Deed strides forth to the distant goal;  
That has dazzled since life began;  
For the Dream is the child of the rampant soul—

But the Deed is the man!

The Dream is the peak that is seen afar,  
And the wish for the eagle's wings;  
The Dream is the song to the beckoning star;  
That the world-waif fondly sings;

Then the Deed comes crowned with the strength and skill;

That doth perfect a golden plan;  
For the Dream is the child of the Sovereign Will—

But the Deed is the man!

The Dream is the mask that would make men dare;

And the boat that would count them brave;

The Dream is the honors that heroes wear;

And the glory that high hearts crave;

Then the Deed gives battle to pride and self—

As only a conqueror can;  
For the Dream is the child of the Better Self—

But the Deed is the man!

—James C. McNally.

Don't nurse opportunity too long—  
Take it into partnership with you at once, lest it leave you for other company.—Selected.

## LOOK NOT BACK

higher sense of good for our nourishment and complete protection.

N meeting the problems and un-doing the tangle of sense, even the most earnest Christian is at times seemingly overtaken by a sense of depression and fear which beguiles him into looking back, away from the God-bestowed now, to a picture of a past when there was a clear conviction and perception of Truth; when some special proof of healing was given, leaving the consciousness free, happy and unb burdened in the joyful sense of God's love and presence. At such times, looking back brings a sense of loss and dread of the future, and an absence of appreciation of the present—a sense which fails to realize that even now "the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehendeth it not."

This recurring mental habit of looking back, instead of realizing the value of the present, is not only wasted time, but it is one of the great stumbling-blocks to spiritual advancement. In such a mental state one forgets the scientific fact that the one and only law is a law of progress, in which there is no returning, no standing still, no stagnation, inaction, or even belief in such conditions.

A past concept, beautiful, useful, and good, has served its purpose and will eternally continue its purpose. While

the divine law of progress demands that one shall not look upon it in the present

experience indicates fear, indolence, or lack

of appreciation of confidence in one

ever-present law of supply. In such a

mental state one fails to avail one's self

of this divinely bestowed supply which

is forever pouring out in higher and still

higher sense of good for our nourishment and complete protection.

When talking with his disciples of "the day when the Son of Man is revealed," Jesus said, "In that day, he which shall be upon the house-top, and his stuff in the house, let him not come down to take it away; and he that is in the field, let him likewise not return back." The house and its belongings had served as an abode and protection; still, in the simile Jesus advised them not to return, having stepped above and beyond it, but to advance to a higher place in "well-doing." He made this advice even more imperative by admonishing them to "remember Lot's wife." Jesus bade them no longer depend upon a sense of past good and protection, but to press forward, to accept the privilege of the law of infinite progression.

One cannot look two ways at once, and the Christian Scientist is taught to keep his "eye single," to look not back to where he has stepped, but where he is stepping.

Mrs. Eddy says, "In Christian Science there is never a retrograde step, never a return to positions outgrown" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 74).

Lot's wife was given an opportunity to flee from impending destruction, and in a precious moment which might have been filled with gratitude for such an

opportunity and rejoicing over anticipated safety and waiting joys, it is recorded that she "looked back," probably with regret, at the loss of past pleasures and fear of present destruction. Little seems to be known of this character and its end beyond the story of its turning into a continually dissolving, reaccumulating, ever-changing "pillar of salt"—illustrative of an unsettled mental state never created by God and altogether unlike the idea of the divine mind.

The Christian Scientist learns that as in years gone by one looked back with desire upon material objects, so now subtle

the sense would sometimes begin to

look back for a past spiritual prop;

and that one must not, like "Lot's wife," cling to past good; nor, like her, fear or fail to appreciate the blessing of the present moment as one journeys into a fuller, richer mental country. In Exodus we read, respecting Moses, "And the Lord descended in the cloud, and stood with him there, and proclaimed the name of the Lord." In the realization that God is with us in every experience one is impelled to flee from false material beliefs, because he wants to do so, not because he has to do so; and thus he ceases to fear the seeming cloudiness and mental vacuity of the moment, resting in and appreciating the present opportunity with its love-laden blessings.

The opportunity and the Golden Rule among individuals is now practically established, thinks "Life," and goes on to say:

We should now turn our attention to establishing the Golden Rule in a large national way. So rule your dependents as ye would that they should rule. The assistance of Congress would likely be needed to bring this about, but if such a bill were passed, England's rule in Egypt and our rule in the Philippines would be greatly simplified.

The true way, though narrow, is not

unlovely; most footpaths are lovelier than high roads.—George MacDonald.

Aspire, break bounds! I say,

Endeavor to be good, and better still,

And best!

—Robert Browning.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What style of rendering a song?

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, August 11, 1910.

### Officials and the Public's Interests

It is to be hoped that City Collector Parker will not put himself into a position in which he will seem to hinder rather than help the finance commission. Such a position on the part of a city official is not a profitable one and when the public realize his action they are apt to emphasize their opinion of it. The finance commission is a body established for the benefit of the taxpayers, and any obstacles put in the way of its usefulness are put in the way of the taxpayers' interest. It is doubtless annoying for the one in charge of a department to have his official action examined by a board with which his department has no connection, but the remedy against such annoyance by a board whose functions are those of the finance commission is so very obvious that it scarcely needs statement.

Mr. Parker has told the commission that he did not intend to allow it to tell him whom he should or should not employ. This is the note of freedom, yet the collector is to remember that the commission's intentions are good and it is trying in its fashion to see to it that the public service is protected, and that the commission has the public back of it. The commissioners do not arrogate to themselves any superior virtues or excessive powers or privileges, but have asked the collector some questions in order to find out whether the public is being served as it ought to be. This is a perfectly righteous purpose and one which the commission must subserve or fail to justify its existence. When the commissioners' inquiry is met by a public official of whom questions have been asked with a statement that it is none of their concern what he does with the staff of his department so long as he obtains results, we are somewhat discouraged with the progress made in Boston in the art of municipal government.

If we look at it as a general proposition, to ask a person as to his or her motives is not properly within the scope of any board's duties; there must be something more concrete than that. But the rules of evidence are an expedient, while justice is something more, and in this case justice to the taxpayer is the aim of the commission. It is idle to contend that all appointments to municipal office are made for merit or that all dismissals from such office take place from zeal for the efficiency of the public service. This contention has been so much the experience of municipalities that to prevent it such bodies as the finance commission have been organized, and it is only by supporting and respecting them that matters can be remedied. An official that formally takes a position of obstruction and hostility to such a body cannot but declare himself against the public.

SINCE President Taft's optimism has served him so well on former occasions, he does well to stick to it. At any rate it is the agreeable side of the issue on which to do service.

### Government and Politics

AS THE autumn elections draw near, one notices more the activity of members of the cabinet in politics, though it must be admitted that they are often credited with more than they display as a matter of fact. Our government being constituted as it is, on a system of fixed tenure of office by President and secretaries of departments, the question naturally arises, for what particular purpose do cabinet officers take part in political campaigns? We do not say that it is indefensible, for that would be to adopt an attitude quite inconsistent with any desire practically to improve conditions, but we point out that officers of the government whose functions are now so well defined that we can call them executive and often more largely administrative, and whose tenure of office is fixed by law and cannot be curtailed by any political change of the moment, can take part in a campaign and conduct themselves in the same way as cabinet officers in countries where they may lose office after the next general election. In other countries under constitutional government, the prime minister and the members of his cabinet have to fight for a continuance of their political lives. Besides this, each in the respective legislatures can express himself upon political subjects and defend or explain the action of himself, his chief or his party. But, on the contrary, this is not found in the United States; no member of the government has a vote or a voice in legislative matters and is therefore forced to use other means, if he wish, of explaining or advocating the policy and the plans of the party in power. This may account for the fact that there is so little real political debate in the houses of Congress, aside from the unjust and curiously unenlightened rule that makes the speaker of the House a partisan leader and not the moderator of a deliberative assembly.

We are thus left to draw the conclusion that the executive and members of the cabinet must take the course that they sometimes do in order to lay before the people the reasons why certain acts should be passed, to explain those acts and to defend the policy of the government from the attacks of its critics. If this is not their intention, then their object must be political and not one of state; they must be using not their own but the people's time in trying to extend a political party's lease of power, an object which however kindly in itself was not included in the purpose for which the constitution was framed.

### Meat Prices in Berlin

AMERICAN meats are excluded from the markets of Germany. It cannot be said, with truth, that the influence of our packing industry, great as it is, affects the situation over there in the smallest particular. Whatever the cause of the short supply and the high prices throughout the empire, and most pronounced in Berlin, it is not due to an American beef packers' combine, but, rather, as the Berlin newspapers frankly own, to the exclusion of American and other foreign meats from the markets. That is to say, the cause of the meat shortage and high prices must be looked for and found in Germany.

That country is very prosperous at the present time. Germans, according to late advices, are becoming rich faster than any other

people in the world with the exception of Americans. They are living well. It may be that, like Americans, they are in a majority of cases living too well, or, rather, too extravagantly. At all events, they have become in recent years, and especially in recent months, meat eaters beyond the ability of the meat raisers of the country to supply their demands.

The quantity of meat available in the Berlin market this year is said to be one third less than it was last year, which adds to the difficulty of the situation, and despatches inform us that there was never a more opportune time than now for the prosecution of a campaign in Germany for the admission of American meats. All classes, with the exception of the cattle owners, would welcome an invasion by our packing interests. Yet it is a question whether the conditions complained of in Germany would not make themselves felt here very soon if we should increase our meat exports to any great extent.

There seems to be only one permanent and satisfactory solution of the world's meat shortage problem, for it is only a trifl more acute in Germany and in the United States than it is in all other leading nations, and this is a general cut in meat consumption. The way to cheapen meat is to quit eating it, and this plan has the additional advantage of exposing the delusive character of the prevalent belief that it is a real necessity to our comfort, health or happiness.

IN THE absence of any other enemy with which to contend, the soldiers stationed in various sections of the West are reported to be doing excellent service in the work of fighting the fires that are devastating the government forests in Yellowstone Park and elsewhere. Sentimentally, this class of service may not appeal to the soldier, but from a practical point of view he could not be better employed.

TWENTY years ago the territory now embraced in the young and vigorous state of Oklahoma had 61,834 inhabitants; ten years ago this number had increased to 398,381; the census of 1910 gives it a population of 1,651,951. This shows an increase since the special federal census of the state was taken in 1907 of 237,774, or 16.7 per cent. The gain since 1890, when Oklahoma and Indian territory were taken together, is 861,560, or 109 per cent. The state now has five representatives in Congress and will be given eight, in all probability, under the new apportionment. Then it will rank, as to representation and number of electoral votes, with states many times its age.

The showing is remarkable, and it should be of service to those seeking an explanation of many things which have occurred in Oklahoma during the last decade. The figures prove, according to ordinary methods of computation, making allowances for the gross inflow of population and losses attributable to various causes, that within the twenty years between 1890 and 1910 at least a million people, for the most part strangers, have been brought together in the territory. The census statistics will show, it is certain, that among these were representatives of not only every part of the Union but of every part of the world, and we need not be told by the census that forming the nucleus of the new commonwealth and constituting a dominant influence within its borders was an element representative at once of the most restless and virile citizenship of the republic. Thousands among those attracted thither were of the types that peopled Kansas in the days when moral and physical aggression seemed necessary to the future welfare of the West, and these through constitution, laws and methods of government, have lost no opportunity of impressing their departures from conventional forms upon the rest of the country.

Kansas has disappointed and confounded her critics and her enemies. Inspired as the great majority of her people are with a desire for the right, Oklahoma can do no less.

THE burning of forty automobiles in a Boston fire may compel a number of people to take their autumnal outings by trolley.

### Establishing an Eton in the South

NEARLY sixty years ago the Alabama Baptist state convention established Howard College at Marion in that state, and that college was located at this point until, in 1887, it was moved to Birmingham. The lands and buildings were conveyed to Col. J. T. Murfee, who thereupon established the Marion Military Institute. Later the military features were eliminated. The title became vested in a self-perpetuating

board. Colonel Murfee decided that a non-sectarian school of a high order was a necessity in Alabama and in the South. He held to this view up to the time of his retirement upon an annuity from the Carnegie foundation on account of "long and distinguished service in the cause of education in Alabama." His son, H. O. Murfee, who succeeded him, shared the same opinion and has been striving since 1906 to realize his dream of establishing a great preparatory school—something like the English Eton—in the South.

How nearly he has succeeded is now becoming known. He enlisted the interest of President Taft in the project some months ago to the extent that the latter accepted a place on the board of trustees. Since then much progress in the desired direction has been made. The plan is to establish the school as an endowed institution. The project has secured the sympathy and support of the leading educators of the South. The list of names associated with that of Superintendent Murfee is a guarantee of the high place which the movement has taken in the esteem of representative southerners. The purpose of the school has been briefly set forth as that of the training of southern youth from representative families for places of the highest responsibility in all walks of life.

It may be frankly said that if the South were not moving, and moving rapidly, in the matter of providing common school education for the children of its plain people, sympathy with the ambitious design outlined here would be rather restricted. Education of the masses of the people in the South is the first essential, and it is pleasing to find on all sides conclusive evidence that this fact is appreciated by leaders of public opinion in that section, and that great progress is being made along this line. The next, and an equally important, essential is that higher education shall be placed within the reach of that body of southern youth most likely to be called upon to take a leading part in its affairs.

THE WESTERN world for some years past has busied itself explaining the great increase in the prosperity and strength of the German empire, and sometimes has gone beyond that in talking about its purpose. Different reasons have been given for this increase, among which the accession of national capital through the indemnity exacted after the war of 1870, a protective system of tariffs, education, all figure. German strength was undoubtedly increased by the war of 1870 and a sense of national existence and performance was given to the subjects of the Kaiser by the successful issue of that war; it is also plain that the nation was left free to develop itself after the unscrupulous ambitions of Louis Napoleon had been made impossible; the protective system has without doubt done much to enable capitalists to make fortunes the existence of which is nevertheless not considered a blessing to Germany by the Social Democrats, a body of men that have much ability and clarity of view. But none of these reasons by itself is enough to explain the great increase not only in the volume of Germany's commerce but in its power as a nation. If we said the cause was education, we might be nearer the mark.

But even education in its ordinary sense would not be enough to account for what is happening in Germany; we must turn rather to the German powers of organization and working together to understand how the whole nation advances and every German helps his fellow. Education alone could not do this, but it is being done by cooperation among a people that are educated as well and that understand that education has more than an academic use. The effort of each person in Germany is intelligently directed toward the least waste of material and energy, and this again toward a rule of mutual assistance between individual and community. If ever any argument in favor of militarism might be used with plausibility, it would be the sight of Germany's great army with its strict discipline existing side by side with an enormous growth of prosperity. It is not unreasonable to conclude that a people which submits to the self-denial of military discipline can carry it into civil life in the form of the understanding of cooperation and its value and the willingness to subordinate one's immediate and personal gratification to the ultimate benefit of the nation and every one in it.

PANAMA canal expositions promise to be quite popular in 1915 and the theory that they are not profitable undertakings, as a rule, does not seem to be exercising a deterring influence on the communities that are planning for such shows. It is announced that California is already assured of two Panama exhibitions, one at San Francisco and one at San Diego. With this precedent established there is no reason why any city that feels like holding a Panama exposition should not proceed to do so without waiting for government permission or assistance.

### Those Who Will Not Work

IN A REPORT recently issued by the Massachusetts free employment agency in Boston the fact is pointed out that there is a large class of unskilled and, presumably, able-bodied men who will not work, and on this fact is based the recommendation that the commonwealth take measures to impose employment upon them. The law embraces within its jurisdiction all those who are in idleness without visible means of support, and it is proposed that the provisions intended to discourage and prevent the spread of vagrancy shall be enforced more rigidly with the purpose of finding useful occupation for this class. The state, it is held, should send all persons who will not work voluntarily to some institution where they shall be made to earn their living, and as a solution of a social problem that has long occupied the attention of the public, the press, the Legislature and the courts, it is proposed that they should be compelled to do farm work, but in such a manner as not to be brought into competition with free labor. It is thought that they might be leased on some equitable terms to the farmers of the state on parole, and if they perform their work well and prove to be of steady habits for a certain period, they could be allowed a portion of the money earned as an incentive to industry.

The report, however, does not undertake to lay down any hard and fast method of solving the question, but it insists strongly that something must be done shortly to minimize the number of non-producers—those who refuse to work—and also the number of unskilled in large cities. Serious attention should be paid to this admonition, since it comes to us backed by the experience of those who are in close and constant contact with the drifting masses of one of the most important industrial centers in the country.

Wherever the leasing method has been adopted it has almost invariably proved unsatisfactory. This is true whether it has been applied behind the walls of prisons, on the public highways or on farms, in mines or in lumber camps. It is always liable to result in a form of peonage which is revolting to the American mind. On the other hand, the country was never more in need of farm laborers, never more in need of skilled farmers and gardeners than it is now, and it ought to be well within the range of feasibility in an enlightened state to establish agricultural training schools for the class in question. There should be no middleman influence or direction in the carrying out of the scheme. The state alone should have authority over the schools, and no one in this advanced age will doubt that the state is possessed of the ability to conduct such institutions humanely, intelligently and effectively. The adoption of a system in this and every other state which gives such fair promise of relieving society of a burden through transforming by an enlightened educational process the idler into the worker would be a move along beneficent reformatory lines.

IF CONEY ISLAND's attractions are sufficient to make an East Indian prince prolong his stay in America, it cannot be wondered that the native New Yorker should feel that it is the greatest amusement center in the world.

THE aviator who at Asbury Park descended upon a group of spectators will serve to convince beholders that "distance lends enchantment to the view."

WITH the sterner enforcement of the laws, gambling at the summer resorts is likely to become altogether too hazardous to make it popular.